# MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 FEBRUARY 1983

## Lebanon

Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. Talks -- The talks have made "greater progress" after a week of intensive negotiations, the Israeli delegation spokesman announced in remarks broadcast by IDF Radio at the end of the 12th round of talks in Netanya. The negotiations will resume at Khaldah on 7 February, Beirut radio noted. The same radio said "diplomatic sources" have denied press reports that Lebanon proposed a 20-km security zone for Israel in southern Lebanon. Lebanon rejects the logic of a security belt altogether, the sources asserted, and Lebanon has its own proposals for ensuring that the south does not turn into an infiltration area into Israel.

U.S.-IDF Incident -- Following the 2 January confrontation between an IDF unit and a U.S. Marine officer, IDF and U.S. commanders jointly toured southern Beirut and agreed on the demarcation lines of control and responsibility for their respective forces, according to an IDF announcement carried by ITIM. Jerusalem radio reported that the IDF commander in Beirut expressed astonishment that U.S. Marines are not authorized to stop armed civilians in West Beirut but are apparently authorized to climb onto IDF tanks with guns drawn. Meanwhile, Israeli political circles expressed surprise at the "sharp" U.S. reaction to the incident and received the U.S. version of the affair "with no small amount of ridicule," according to IDF Radio. Israeli Government sources cited by Jerusalem television criticized Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger for making "bizarre comments" on the incident without first confirming the facts, which "beyond any doubt" correspond to the Israeli version of the story rather than to the U.S. account.

Security Situation -- Intermittent clashes resumed in the northern city of Tripoli, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Meanwhile, the "martyr Sa'd Sayil group" claimed responsibility for the explosion at the Syrian news agency's Beirut office, according to Amman radio. Sa'd Sayil was a Fatah Central Committee member killed in Lebanon in September 1982.

## PLO

While differences exist within the PLO and every Palestinian faction has the right to express its opinion, "he who gains a majority in the forthcoming voting will have political victory and success," PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stressed in a statement reported by Radio Monte Carlo. He disclosed that the Higher Palestinian-Jordanian Committee is working continuously to prepare details of a future confederation and reaffirmed his willingness to meet with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. Meanwhile, PFLP Secretary General George Habash announced in Damascus that the PFLP Central Committee rejects "all federal plans" and condemns any relations with Egypt "so long as the latter is committed to the Camp David course," Radio Monte Carlo reported. The PFLP also aims "to confront" President Reagan's plan, to continue the armed struggle, and to establish "relations of alliance" between the PLO and Syria, Habash stated. He said rectifying relations between the PLO and Syria is a primary task. Related reports of Habash's remarks by Damascus radio and SANA highlighted the PFLP leader's praise for Syria's role in Lebanon and in support of the PLO.

## Egypt

Mubarak Tour -- Before leaving Britain President Mubarak revealed that in his talks with Margaret Thatcher he asked the British prime minister to use her influence with U.S. leaders to secure the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, MENA reported. He also expressed satisfaction over his talks. Asked by journalists whether Egypt will send troops to assist Iraq, Mubarak denied any intention to send forces outside Egypt "at least for the present time."

Mubarak subsequently held talks in Paris with French President Francois Mitterrand, MENA noted.

Relations With Israel -- The assistant foreign minister conveyed an official protest to the Israeli charge d'affaires in Cairo over the Israeli deputy chief of staff's recent visit to the Tabah area, MENA reported. An Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by Jerusalem radio said Egypt believes the visit violated an agreement banning the entry of military personnel into Tabah. However, in an announcement transmitted by ITIM, the IDF spokesman described the Egyptian protest as "incomprehensible" since the IDF deputy chief of staff and his aides did not step outside Israeli territory "even by 1 milimeter" during their visit to Tabah.

## Arab-UK Relations, Inter-Arab Affairs

London Visit Postponed -- After meeting with British Prime Minister Thatcher, Moroccan Minister of State M'hamed Boucetta announced that the Arab seven-member committee's planned visit to London has again been postponed, MAP reported.

Iraqi-Libyan Relations -- The Iraqi Ministry of Information and Culture has sent a letter to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi rejecting the Libyan leader's charges against Iraq in a recent speech to Arab popular organizations, KUNA reported.

## Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraqi planes raided Iranian positions in the Maysan and northern sectors, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio. An Iranian communique carried by Tehran radio claimed that Iranian antiaircraft fire downed an Iraqi plane in the Musian sector.

## Afghanistan

UN Representative's Talks -- A Pakistani Foreign Office spokesman said the talks in Islamabad between the UN secretary general's personal representative and Pakistani leaders made progress on certain matters essential for a comprehensive settlement of the Afghanistan problem, Karachi radio reported. The UN representative is scheduled to hold talks in Kabul and Tehran before returning to New York, the radio noted.

Kabul Electricity -- Sabotage of cables and high-voltage pylons by "counter-revolutionaries" has left a "major section" of Kabul without electricity, according to a Kabul electricity department official's statement broadcast by Kabul radio.

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CONTENTS

*Middle East and Africa*

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MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Habash Reiterates Objectives of PFLP [Radio Monte Carlo] A 1
Damascus Radio Report A 2
'Arafat on Palestinian Differences, Jordan, Egypt [Radio Monte Carlo] A 3
PLO Chairman Praises Saudi Peace Efforts [Jidda] A 4
'Arafat Receives Messages From Foreign Leaders A 4
Soviet, GDR Leaders [Aden VOP] A 4
Greek Prime Minister [San'a' VOP] A 4
DFLP's Nayif Hawatimah Pays Visit to CSSR [cross-reference] A 4

OPEC AFFAIRS

OAPEC Publication Warns Against Overproduction [KUNA] B 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

Gulf Countries Continue Talks on Oil Situation C 1
UAE Oil Minister Denies GCC Price Reduction [QNA] C 1

BAHRAIN

GCC Citizens To Be Treated as Bahrainis C 2

KUWAIT

Government Denies Selling Cheap Oil to Japan [Abu Dhabi] C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Planning Minister on Oil Reduction, Projects C 2

PDRY

'Ali Nasir Muhammad Comments on Gulf Situation [AL-KHALIJ 3 Feb] C 3
PDRY-Soviet Planning Subcommittee Meets in Aden C 5
Yemeni, Cuban Party Delegations Hold Talks C 5

YAR

Prime Minister on Relations With Jordan [Amman AR-RA'Y 3 Feb] C 6

EGYPT


Mubarak Holds London Press Conference 3 Feb D 1
MENA Reports 'Ali Remarks on Mubarak Tour D 2
President Mubarak Arrives in Paris 3 Feb D 3
Mubarak, Mitterrand Hold Talks D 3
Al-Baz Interviewed on Results of UK Visit D 4


IRAQ


Armed Forces General Command Communique No 985 E 1
Information Ministry Rejects Al-Qadhdhafi Charges [KUNA] E 1
ATH-THAWRAH Scores Al-Qadhdhafi Statements E 2
Ramadan on Relations With Egypt, Gulf War E 2
[Cairo AL-AHRAR 31 Jan]


JORDAN


AR-RA'Y on Upcoming Jordanian-Palestinian Talks F 1
AR-RA'Y Assesses 'Major Tasks' Facing PNC F 1
Circulation of Egyptian Publications Allowed F 2
[AR-RA'Y 3 Feb]


LEBANON


Netanya Plenary Session Postponed Until 7 Feb G 1
Al-Jumayyil Briefed G 1
Al-Jumayyil, Al-Wazzan Review Contacts Outcome G 1
Proposal on Security Belt in South Denied G 1
'Armed Manifestations' Reported in Tripoli G 2
Group Claims Credit for SANA Explosion [Amman] G 2
Al-Wazzan Denounces Explosion G 2
Salim Receives Report From Tunis, Chairs Meeting G 2
'Official Source' Denies Tunis Statement Made G 3
[Radio Free Lebanon]
Explosions Near Metulla Under Investigation G 3


SYRIA


Continued Reportage on PDRY Chairman's Visit H 1
Arrival Statement H 1
Resumption of Talks H 1
Al-Asad Receives Algerian Envoy, Message H 1
TISHRIN: Missiles Help Lebanon in Negotiations [27 Jan] H 1
AL-BA'TH: Mubarak Seeking Aid for Iraq in U.S. [30 Jan] H 2
Strong Palestinian Ties With Syria Urged [AL-BA'TH 30 Jan] H 3


ISRAEL


Egypt Protests Deputy Chief of Staff's Tabah Tour I 1
Spokesman: Protest 'Incomprehensible' I 1
12th Round of Talks With Lebanon Ends 3 February I 1
Negotiations To Be Accelerated I 2
Schiffer Reports on Lebanese Talks Progress I 2
Begin: Arab States Hindering Peace Treaty I 3
IDF Radio Reports Haddad News Conference I 3
HA'ARETZ Views Expansion of 'Haddadland' [3 Feb] I 4

Reportage on IDF Tank, U.S. Marine Incident I 6
Weinberger Criticized I 6
Israelis 'Closer to Truth' I 6
IDF Announcement I 7
Commander's Remarks I 8
Further Report I 9
IDF-Lebanese Army Incident Prevented I 9
Plan for West Bank Settlement Noted [DAVAR 3 Feb] I 9
Hebron Area Land To Be Declared State-Owned [MA'ARIV 3 Feb] I 10
IDF Confirms 12 Bodies Found in 'Ayn al-Hulwah I 10
Lebanese Druze Want Meeting With Begin, Eytan I 10
MK's Urge Begin To Stop Palestinian 'Massacre' I 11
Israel Seeking Increased South African Aid [Jerusalem POST 4 Feb] I 11

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Yasir 'Arafat, Delegation Arrive 3 February Q 1
Bendjedid Meets 'Arafat Q 1
'Arafat Departs 3 Feb Q 1

LIBYA

LE MATIN Reports Al-Qadhdhafi Interviews [24 Jan] Q 2
Official Not 'Delegated' To Meet FRG Minister Q 6
PFLP's Jibril Arrives for Opposition Meeting Q 6

MOROCCO

Bangladesh Leader Holds Talks With Officials Q 7

SUDAN

Numayri, At-Tayyib Receive PRC Delegation Q 8
PRC Delegation Leader's Remarks Q 8

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Reportage on Visit by Cuban Party Delegation R 1
Received by Party Officials R 1
Statement on Departure R 1
Sofia Daily on 'Joint Announcement' With Bulgaria [cross-reference] R 2

UGANDA

Rebels Attack Bus, Kill Up to 100 Passengers R 2

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

PNDC Makes 'Major Changes' in Government T 1
Libyan Planes Arrive To Aid Evacuation T 2

LIBERIA

Doe Requests 2 More Weeks for Expellees T 2

NIGERIA

Shagari Request for OAU Meeting Reported T 3
NAN Reports on Student Violence in Maiduguri T 3
University Closed 'Indefinitely' T 3

UPPER VOLTA

Inauguration Speech by Prime Minister Sankara T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

Five Foreigners To Be Tried for Sabotage U 1
Reportage on UN Secretary General's Visit U 1
Maputo Reports Arrival U 1
Holds Talks With Machel U 1
Banquet Speeches U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Mistrusts Angola, Mozambique U 2
Malan on Possible Support for Anticommunist Movements U 3

ZAMBIA

Reportage on UN Secretary General's Visit U 3
Arrives in Lusaka U 3
Speaks at Namibia Institute U 3

ZIMBABWE

Defense Minister Pledges To Eliminate Dissidents U 4

HABASH REITERATES OBJECTIVES OF PFLP

JN031315 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris on 3 February -- live or recorded]

[Text] Dr George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP, has reiterated the PFLP's short-term objectives in light of the outcome of the fourth round of meetings held by the PFLP Central Committee in January. These objectives are:

1. To confront the U.S. line and all plans aimed at aborting and liquidating the Palestinian revolution, and primarily the Reagan initiative.
2. To seriously concert Palestinian national unity.
3. To continue the armed struggle.
4. To consolidate and develop the struggle inside the occupied territories.
5. To reject all federal plans.
6. To establish relations of alliance between the PLO and Syria.
7. To beef up solidarity with the Lebanese nationalist forces.
8. To condemn any relations with Egypt so long as Egypt is committed to the Camp David course.
9. To strengthen relations with the liberation movements in the Arab world, governments and factions.
10. To consolidate and develop relations with the Soviet Union.

Dr Habash addressed warm greetings to the masses in the occupied territories, the detainees, the families of martyrs, the Lebanese people and their Nationalist Movement, and the Syrian Armed Forces.

Dr Habash reiterated the importance of Palestinian national unity, expressing confidence that the PNC will enhance national unity based on commitment to the National Charter and political program of 1979 as well as on the basis of the PLO's rejection of pursuing what he termed as the proposed imperialist and reactionary plans.

Dr Habash admitted the existence of inter-Palestinian differences, but noted that such differences in viewpoints have always existed. He stressed that there should be no cause for pessimism or concern, but warned at the same time that we should not expect too much from the PNC.

He said verbatim: Our goal is to attain a joint national stand. It is sufficient for us to feel that the PNC will declare its clear-cut rejection of the U.S. solution and other related subjects.

Dr Habash, on the other hand, condemned what he termed violations of the National Charter, such as the contacts with Egypt. He announced that the struggle against such violations will continue but stressed that the enemies will never hear of a rift in the PLO or in the PNC.

Dr Habash said that he opposes a solution attained by the United States alone.

He also expressed rejection of the Fes summit and its outcome, including the Arab peace plan, particularly Article 7, which he considered as recognition of Israel.

On the Iran-Iraq war, Dr Habash expressed his sympathy with Iran but he added verbatim: I do not think that matters will go as far as considering Iran a member of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. He criticized the impotence displayed by the Front during the invasion of Lebanon.

Dr Habash said that rectifying relations between the PLO and Syria is a primary task. He expressed confidence that this task will succeed. On the factors of differences, Dr Habash said that there are objective difficulties, including the transfer of the revolution to a new position, Damascus. He said that we must reach specific answers and come to terms with the new Palestinian presence in Syria and on the freedom to exercise political and military action in the new situation, in addition to other matters that need discussion.

Dr Habash expressed the conviction that Israel will inevitably launch a new attack on the Syrian and Palestinian forces in Al-Biqa' because the objectives of the first invasion, to uproot the resistance and subjugate Syria, had failed. The PLO still exists and the Syrian stand has stiffened further toward the U.S. and Israeli plans.

Damascus Radio Report

JN031806 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] PFLP Secretary General George Habash today praised Syria's firm and principled stands of rejecting all capitulatory solutions aimed at liquidating the Palestinian issue. He also praised Syria's stand by the side of the Palestinian revolution in its struggle against the Zionist occupation of Palestine. He stressed the importance of the fateful cohesion between the Palestinian revolution and Syria in confronting the imperialist-Zionist onslaught and its expansionist objectives against the Arab nation.

Habash said this at a press conference held in Damascus today and attended by the Arab and foreign press and news agency correspondents in Damascus on the conclusion of the first [as heard] session of the PFLP Central Committee.

He also praised the role of the Syrian forces and their heroic confrontation of the Israeli invasion forces as well as these forces' large sacrifices for the sake of protecting Lebanon and the Palestinian revolution and defending the Arab nation's honor and dignity.

Habash noted the importance of developing and bolstering the fraternal and fateful relations between the various factions of the Palestinian resistance on the one hand and Syria on the other, considering Syria the Arab citadel of steadfastness against all hostile designs aimed at liquidating the central Arab cause and dealing a blow to the steadfastness of struggling Syria, the pillar and strong base of Arab struggle. Habash drew attention to Israel's hostile intentions against Syria due to the latter's honorable stand on all Arab issues and its confrontation of all capitulatory and liqudiating schemes.

He called for further alertness and vigilance to the designs harbored by hostile forces for this struggling Arab country. He asserted the need to bolster, entrench, and strengthen the Arab Steadfastness Front in order to support Syrian-Palestinian steadfastness against hostile schemes.

Habash reviewed the goals of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and emphasized the failure of this invasion, which was primarily aimed at dealing a strong blow to Syria and the Palestinian resistance as a step toward subjugating them and liquidating the Arab cause. He added that these hostile aims were foiled by the steadfastness and confrontation of the Palestinian revolution forces and the Syrian forces. These forces confronted the aggression and foiled its aims.

George Habash affirmed that the militant unity of all the Palestinian resistance factions will certainly be achieved. All attempts to split Arab ranks are doomed to failure. He also asserted that armed struggle is the only path which guarantees the liberation of all Palestinian soil. It is only through armed struggle that all the aims of Arab struggle for victory, liberation, and establishment of an independent Palestinian state can be achieved.

He called for the consolidation of the Palestinian revolution's militant relations with the Arab liberation movements, headed by steadfast Syria, and with the socialist bloc, headed by the friendly USSR, which supports Arab struggle as well as the legitimate Arab rights and the liberation of Arab territories from Zionist occupation.

During his press conference Habash condemned all suspect contacts with certain Arab regimes which look forward to containing the PLO under various pretexts and making it join the bandwagon of the treacherous Camp David plot. He also condemned the unjust war unleashed by Saddam Husayn's regime against the Iranian revolution -- a war which harms both the Iraqi and Iranian peoples' interests and which is detrimental to both the Palestinian cause and the Arab nation.

Concluding, Habash greeted our Palestinian people's strugglers in the occupied territories and those in Zionist prisons. He also greeted the Lebanese Nationalist Movement's strugglers who are confronting the Zionist invasion forces in Lebanon, inflicting massive losses on them.

'ARAFAT ON PALESTINIAN DIFFERENCES, JORDAN, EGYPT

JN031747 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Tunis 'Adil Malik on 3 February -- live or recorded]

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat left the Tunisian capital today on a short visit to Algeria, perhaps in preparation for the forthcoming PNC meeting. Before departure, he said that the forthcoming PNC meeting will deal, accurately and in detail, with all events and developments without exception.

He added: I am not worried, as some have rumored. There are many parties who speak of different views that are rocking the Palestinian resistance ranks. He affirmed the existence of differences, but said: It is the right of every party to express his opinion on everything that is taking place. He added: I say that he who gains a majority in the forthcoming voting will have political victory and success.

On new developments in the coordination plan between the PLO and Jordan, 'Arafat affirmed that he does not share the optimism King Husayn brought with him from his latest U.S. visit. He said: Experiences do not encourage trust in Washington's promises in this regard. 'Arafat added that the joint committee is working continuously to prepare the details of future relations between the PLO and Jordan on a confederal basis. By the way, he repeated the word "confederation" more than once.

On relations with Egypt, 'Arafat said that he is willing to meet with President Husni Mubarak at a suitable time. He pointed out, however, that there were obstacles hampering such a meeting. He said that he hoped these obstacles would be overcome through a joint effort by Egypt and the PLO.

## PLO CHAIRMAN PRAISES SAUDI PEACE EFFORTS

GF031200 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has affirmed that the PLO looks optimistically to the sincere efforts being exerted by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for achieving an Arab consensus in order to give momemtum to peace efforts and enable the Palestinian people to restore their legitimate rights.

In a statement to the newspaper AL-BILAD published today, 'Arafat said the upcoming phase of joint Arab action will enable the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to play an important role in supporting the Palestinian stand and guaranteeing further international support for that stand. 'Arafat noted the significance of the current Jordanian-PLO talks which are aimed at coming up with a unified view on the U.S. proposals. He affirmed that the Palestinian command is willing to join any negotiations provided such negotiations are positive and constructive and help clarify the means of settling the issue.

The PLO chairman denied any disagreements inside the Palestinian command over the course of Palestinian action in the current phase. He pointed out that all nationalist elements inside and outside the occupied territory rally around the PLO leadership, and this confirms the unity of Palestinian action. 'Arafat added that a joint unified stand was adopted in Aden in order to discuss all matters among the PLO organizations with respect to the future working plan in Tunisia beginning next month. In that regard, 'Arafat called on the U.S. Administration to initiate a political dialogue with the PLO. He affirmed that the PLO recognition of Israel will not be the last card so long as the Palestinian people have several options to make the enemy respond to their demands and enable them to secure their usurped rights. 'Arafat expressed his belief that the PLO will be more united and will have a better understanding of its role in the Arab arena after the meeting of the PNC.

## 'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGES FROM FOREIGN LEADERS

### Soviet, GDR Leaders

GF031924 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has received a message from the Soviet leaders and another from GDR Chairman Erich Honecker. Palestinian sources in Tunis said today that the contents of the message, which were delivered by the two countries' ambassadors in Tunis, dealt with the situation in the Arab region, particularly with regard to the Palestinian question.

### Greek Prime Minister

GF021714 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, received a verbal message from Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, the content of which has not been revealed. The message was delivered by a special envoy of Mr Papandreou to Brother Abu 'Ammar late yesterday evening.

## DFLP'S NAYIF HAWATIMAH PAYS VISIT TO CSSR

For Prague media coverage of the visit to Czechoslovakia by DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hamatimah, including his reception by member of the Presidium and Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 1 and 4 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

## OAPEC PUBLICATION WARNS AGAINST OVERPRODUCTION

LD031508 Kuwait KUNA in English 1028 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 3 (KUNA) -- The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) warned the oil producing states against over-production of oil which it said would lead to price declines.

The OAPEC montly bulletin published here Friday warned in its editorial of the consequences of the continued high production which would result in a situation similar to that of the 1960s when the oil glut caused a setback in prices and the oil-importing industrial countries were reaping the highest profits leaving the oil producers with revenues that could hardly cover basic needs.

The bulletin noted that the oil market is expected to face a glut that would continue till next year as experts predict and said that this situation had cut back OPEC oil revenues by 40 percent in certain cases, and led to chaos in development programs and public and private spending process.

This bleak picture has a sunnier side to it as the current situation is providing an opportunity to block the exhaustion of oil wealth and to reduce dependency on oil as an almost sole source of funds required for consumption and development and is expected to lead to the diversification of sources of income, the OAPEC said.

The OAPEC called on the Arab oil producers to work out policies that aim at compensating the continuous decline in oil revenues due to the slump in exports and with regard to the fact that oil is a depletable source.

The bulletin explained that such policies include the development of industrial and agricultural sectors with the aim of producing, alternatives for what is currently being increasingly imported of these countries basic consumer needs.

To guarantee the best results from these policies, joint economic activities on the Arab level should be carried out and actions should be taken with the aim of developing trade among Arab countries, the OAPEC said.

The bulletin added that to achieve those objectives there should be coordination on how to adapt to low levels of oil output and to increase prices of oil derivatives in local markets to cope with international prices levels and to cut back consumption subsidies.

The OAPEC affirmed that such policies would [word indistinct] the duration of oil reserves, and cited that those reserves were estimated at 42 years in 1979 but when oil production decreased the reserves' duration rose to 76 years in 1982.

## GULF AFFAIRS

### GULF COUNTRIES CONTINUE TALKS ON OIL SITUATION

GF032032 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1925 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Riyadh, 3 Feb (WAKH) -- It was announced here today that high-level contacts are currently taking place among the Arab Gulf countries to coordinate their stands toward the international petroleum market that is now witnessing a huge surplus in production as well as a price reduction in the wake of the failure of the OPEC conference that was recently held in Geneva.

QNA said in a dispatch from Riyadh that these contacts deal also with exchanging opinions on the studies that were prepared by the petroleum ministries in the region. The studies confirm the validity of the stands of the region's countries with regard to maintaining prices and production ceilings, a matter that has made those countries that have gone against the OPEC conference's decision to begin to revise their stands in light of the developments that are being witnessed in the international market. In addition, there are hidden international elements that aim at bringing about the collapse of the petroleum price structure.

The agency explained that these contacts also deal with the various sides of the petroleum equation on the international level encompassing both the exporting countries and the consuming countries in order to prevent the collapse of the international oil market, a thing that would encourage the holding of another OPEC ministerial conference in order to protect the organization from collapse and to agree on reducing the production ceiling to limit the international surplus while preserving the price structure.

The agency said that the contacts currently taking place may necessitate rapid visits by the region's petroleum ministers in order to hold more consultations to agree on a unified stand with regard to the proposed meeting of the organization in Caracas next week to eliminate differences and implement OPEC resolutions in a bid to protect the organization's entity.

### UAE OIL MINISTER DENIES GCC OIL PRICE REDUCTION

GF031130 Doha QNA in Arabic 1005 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Feb (QNA) -- UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah has denied reports that the GCC member-states have made a decision to reduce thier official oil prices. He said there is no urgent plan to hold a meeting of GCC oil ministers in order to make a decision on reducing oil prices.

In a statement published by the UAE newspaper AL-ITTIHAD here today, Dr al-'Utaybah explained that despite the great slump of oil prices in the market nothing has changed with respect to the OPEC member-countries' stands on prices and production problems. He pointed out that all OPEC members are free now to produce any quantity of oil or name the price they want. Dr al-'Utaybah doubted that the talks which are scheduled to be held among a number of OPEC members in Venezuela shortly will bring about any results, and noted that disagreements still prevail among the OPEC member-countries. [passage indistinct]

Dr al-'Utaybah's statement was in reply to reports saying that the Arab Gulf countries are about to reduce their oil prices by $4 a barrel so that the price would be $30.

## BAHRAIN

### GCC CITIZENS TO BE TREATED AS BAHRAINIS

GF031650 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Manama, 3 Feb (WAKH) -- An amiri decree was issued in Manama today. The decree states that citizens of the GCC countries that signed the unified economic agreement will be treated as Bahrainis with regard to engaging in economic activities in the fields of industry, agriculture, livestock breeding, fishing, and contracting.

According to the decree, citizens of GCC countries will be treated exactly like Bahrainis with regard to practicing the professions of medicine, law, accounting, and engineering, and consulting in economics, agriculture, and fishing.

## KUWAIT

### GOVERNMENT DENIES SELLING CHEAP OIL TO JAPAN

GF041014 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Kuwait today denied that it sold large quantities of oil at a price $4 [per barrel less than the official price to the Japanese company Mitsubishi Oil.

An official of the Kuwait National Oil Company denied Tokyo reports that a contract to sell 900,000 barrels of Kuwaiti crude oil at $28.5 per barrel had been concluded with the Japanese company.

The Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN reports that Kuwait recently rejected a Japanese proposal to buy Kuwaiti oil at $4 less than the official price.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### PLANNING MINISTER ON OIL REDUCTION, PROJECTS

LD031136 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 3 Feb (SPA) -- His Excellency Planning Minister Hisham Nazir has reaffirmed that reduction of oil production by the Kingdom will not affect the Kingdom's development nor will it obstruct current or future projects. In a statement to AL-IQTISAD WA AL-NAFT [THE ECONOMY AND OIL] magazine, he said that the Kingdom's development plan is based on producing 5,000,000 barrels of oil a day. He added that the international oil situation will not affect the Kingdom's development programs, since the Kingdom has taken into consideration the possibility of postpoining a number of third plan projects that originally were to be included in the fourth plan. He said that the Kingdom's policy in this respect is based on the distribution of the sources of national income and does not depend totally on oil revenue. He added that the nonpetroleum sector in the Kingdom contributes more than 54 percent to the GNP.

PDRY

## 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD COMMENTS ON GULF SITUATION

GF031516 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 3 Feb 83 p 11

[Interview with PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad by Ghassan Tahbub, AL-KHALIJ deputy managing editor -- place, date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-KHALIJ: Your Excellency, the issue of foreign powers intervening in the Gulf region is being discussed daily on many levels. Recently, the United States formed a command for the intervention force whose area of deployment, as had been previously announced, includes 19 countries in the Middle East. The only reaction from most Arab countries was the issuance of slogans opposing intervention and rejecting foreign presence and so on. However, not a single practical action on the level of actual coordination among the region's countries was adopted. What, in your opinion, is the method of confronting the foreign threats, particularly the American threats that spread tension in the region?

The Yemeni chairman: The United States would not have been able to do this had it not seen the green light from the locally concerned parties. In fact, the United States continued for a number of years to prepare for the acceptance of the foreign presence at one time under the veil of confronting the so-called Soviet threat, at a second time under the banner of protecting the militarily weak but oil rich countries, and at a third time under the pretext of protecting vital U.S. interests -- which are many at the present time -- in the Middle East and the Arabian Gulf.

In recent years huge and various quantities of arms flowed into the region and, naturally, with them came hundreds and thousands of experts. In reality, these experts formed the nucleus of the Rapid Deployment Force. This means that the intervention force is already present and that all they did recently was to prepare it, organize it, and reveal its identity and the purpose for forming it. It is regrettable that some people behave as if this American force is here to defend them. Events have shown that the presence of this force is a real danger that shackles everyone, shackles from which they cannot easily free themselves.

We in the PDRY have been conscious of this danger for some time, and in January 1980 we proposed convening a summit meeting of the countries of the Gulf, the peninsula, the Horn of Africa, and the countries bordering the Indian Ocean to discuss the issue of a complete and comprehensive liquidation of all foreign military presence, including the fixed and mobile military bases in the region. Most regrettably, while our call was responded to by the Arab peoples and the countries that have no bases, the parties concerned with the bases did not respond.

Anyway, I do not believe the situation will remain as it is today or that we shall continue to watch and let the Americans come and go joyfully on the coasts and waters of our region threatening our peoples with intervention, without finding anybody who will put an end to this provocation and contentiousness. In my view, it is necessary that the Americans should feel that there is someone who can tell them to stop where they are, not only here in our region but in other regions too. Then, and this is the most important issue, there has to be a general Arab revolutionary uprising of all the masses against U.S. interests and there has to be a struggle to liquidate these interests.

After that, there will be no real threat that we need to fear, because what we fear is silence and the inability to confront, and we fear the continuing restrictions on the democratic freedoms of the Arab masses who should express their opinions.

AL-KHALIJ: The talks on the amendment and settlement of the border problems between Oman and the PDRY began in Abu Dhabi, and this is an honor for the UAE to host these meetings. In your opinion, what are the objective conditions that have to be fulfilled in order for the talks to succeed, and is the settlement of the border problem sufficient for achieving a real normalization with Oman or are there other questions that have to be dealt with? And what are they if they do exist?

The Yemeni chairman: There are existing problems and the border issue is one of them. However, when there is a sincere intention and a true desire we can overcome all difficulties. There are no problems that lack solutions. We are optimistic that satisfactory results on the border issue will be achieved, because documents, maps, and material evidence are available. It is known that border problems are in effect mines that are usually planted by the colonialists in order to disrupt good relations among neighboring countries. There are other issues that will be discussed in accordance with the agreement.

It is important that the disputed issues be discussed so that they do not become greater problems that impede the normalization of relations.

AL-KHALIJ: Why didn't the countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front have a joint stance during the invasion of Lebanon? Nobody denies the important roles played by the countries of the front individually. However, a frontal effort was not noticed. What are the reasons that led to this situation? What are the reasons that have hindered convening a summit of the front countries until now?

The Yemeni chairman: There were different opinions and then maybe each country of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front had its own assessments. Anyway, we do not deny that it was possible to do something as a front despite the important individual roles played by the members of the front, as you pointed out, although whatever occurred not only interested the Stadfastness and Confrontation Front but all Arab countries. Unfortunately, as I have pointed out previously, the official Arab stance was inadequate, ineffective, and uncoordinated.

AL-KHALIJ: Do you think the current Arab and international situation will permit the achievement of a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Zionist conflict, to achieve the minimum Arab demands?

The Yemeni chairman: Any solution in the Middle East region will not succeed unless it is based on recognizing and restoring the just rights of the Arab Palestinian people. This is an issue that cannot be achieved by relying on U.S. solutions and preventing the Soviet Union's participation in any settlement, which is under constant discussion and has various proposals and plans being made for it.

We support the peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Middle East. However, the peaceful and just settlement should not be one that aims to degrade the Arab peoples and make them knuckle under.

AL-KHALIJ: Since the various mediators have failed to find a solution to end the Iraq-Iran war, how do you envision ways of terminating the war? And could you make efforts in this regard, particularly since your relations with Iran are good?

The Yemeni chairman: We do not deny that we have made efforts in this regard. From the very beginning we have opposed the idea of resolving the conflict between the two countries through war. However, now that the war has developed and expanded, the problem has become more and more complicated and this can be seen by the continuation of the fighting and the failure of the various mediation efforts made by sister countries and regional organizations to stop the Iraq-Iran war. In my opinion, the termination of war between Iran and Iraq depends on guaranteeing a just settlement of their problems based on mutual recognition of national rights, the pledge not to use force, and respect of neighborly relations. This primarily depends on the desire of the warring sides and on the efforts of those who are concerned about the bloodshed and interests of the two fraternal peoples, the Iraqis and Iranians.

Regarding our relations with Iran, I do not deny that they are actually good, and that our relations with Iraq are normal. Our stance toward the conflict was clear from the very beginning, because we knew that the development of this conflict, as it has happened, is not in the interest of the peoples of either country.

PDRY-SOVIET PLANNING SUBCOMMITTEE MEETS IN ADEN

GF031752 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] The planning subcommittee, stemming from the joint Yemeni-Soviet economic committee, is continuing its second session, which began yesterday and will last until 8 February. Both sides discussed this morning the cooperation in planning between the PDRY Ministry of Planning and the Soviet Union planning committee, exchange of expertise regarding the preparation of both countries' 5-year plans, and the issue of preparing qualified Yemeni cadres in planning.

The Yemeni side was chaired by Brother 'Abdallah Sa'id 'Abadan, deputy minister of planning, and the Soviet side by Comrade Vladimir Vasilyevich Mordvinov, Member of the planning committee and chairman of the Foreign Economic Relations Department, who arrived in Aden last Tuesday.

Brother Faraj ibn Ghanim, minister of planning, met with Comrade Mordvinov and discussed cooperation in planning between the two friendly countries.

YEMENI, CUBAN PARTY DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS

GF031812 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Bilateral relations and ways of strengthening and developing them were discussed this morning at the secretariat of the YSP Central Committee between the YSP delegation under the chairmanship of Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, and the delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] under the chairmanship of Comrade Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat. The two party delegations parties also discussed the current international situation and their respective stances on pressing issues in the current century and affirmed their efforts on their domestic levels.

Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir highly appreciated the stances of support and aid given to our country by the Cuban party and people, noting that this support plays a vital role in strengthening our progressive regime and contributes to its social development and progress.

On his part, Comrade Montane lauded the achievements in various fields made by our people under the leadership of the YSP.

Later, the PCC delegation visited the medical academy, where it was received by Dr 'Abdallah Bukayr, member of the YSP Central Committee, minister of health, and dean of the academy. The delegation listened to a report by the dean on the academy's activities preparing cadres in the health field. The dean lauded the efforts of the Cuban medical mission at the academy.

## YAR

### PRIME MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH JORDAN

JN030813 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 3 Feb 83 p 20

[Text] San'a' -- PETRA -- Yar Prime Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-Iriyani has praised the fraternal relations between Jordan and the YAR and the Jordanian expertise from which the YAR benefits. In an exclusive statement to the PETRA correspondent, Al-Iriyan said that the Jordanian-Yemeni relations are fraternal and cordial, that they are based on cooperation, and that they stem from the Yemeni-Arab relations which are based on frankness and clear sightedness. He expressed hope that cooperation between the two countries will be promoted in the interest of the peoples of both countries.

Referring to cooperation between the two countries, Al-Iryani said that cooperation in the field of health began after the YAR minister of health's visit to Jordan, and that an agreement was reached on cooperation in the field of housing and municipalities during the recent visit to Jordan by the YAR minister of municipalities and housing. He said that visits by YAR ministers to Jordan will continue to discuss all possible channels of cooperation especially in view of Jordan's expertise and high standards.

On the Jordanian-Palestinian ties, Al-Iryani said: We view this issue within the pan-Arab framework. We believe that these ties are normal in view of the demographic structure east and west of the River Jordan and because we always aim at comprehensive Arab unity.

MUBARAK HOLDS LONDON PRESS CONFERENCE 3 FEB

NC031601 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1435 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] London, 3 Feb (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has stated that he and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher discussed the Middle East problem, and the Iraq-Iran war. At a press conference he held at Heathrow Airport before leaving London, President Mubarak said there three problems are currently outstanding in our area.

Asked whether he asked Thatcher to exert pressure on the United States to expedite the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon, Mubarak said: I do not like using the word pressure. He added: I discussed with Margaret Thatcher the issue of the forces' withdrawal from Lebanon as soon as possible and [asked her] to use her influence in achieving the withdrawal. Mubarak said the question naturally depends on the behavior of the Americans toward Israel and the stands of the other parties. He said Egypt considers the achievement of withdrawal from Lebanon as an important step regarding the peace process and that the crux of the question is the Palestinian problem. He pointed out that Thatcher will convey to the U.S. leaders these views on the need for achieving the withdrawal of the forces from Lebanon simultaneously and reaching a comprehensive settlement in the area.

Mubarak said the current talks between Jordan and the Palestinians are aimed at finding a link to complete the negotiations process.

President Mubarak expressed his satisfaction with the talks he held with Margaret Thatcher. He said there is agreement in views between Egypt and Britain. He pointed out that Egypt exchanges views with Britain continually and that he met with Margaret Thatcher several times in the past.

In answer to a question about Jordan's joining the peace negotiations, President Mubarak said talks are currently being held between Jordan and the Palestinians. He said: We ask both parties to complete the negotiations and find a link between them. We also ask the United States and all peace-loving countries to help bring all parties to the negotiating table.

On the role of the British and Canadian Governments in solving the Middle East crisis, President Mubarak said Britain and Canada can convince the United States and explain the interests of Europe and Canada in the Middle East and, thereby, help convince the Americans to play a more effective role both in Lebanon and the Middle East in general.

On Egyptian-Israeli relations following the invasion of Lebanon, President Mubarak said: We have recalled our ambassador to Israel for consultations since the massacre in West Beirut. This is the least that can be done regarding public opinion, because Egypt is an Arab country and Lebanon is an Arab country and we cannot stand with our hands folded. We have a powerful public opinion in Egypt over the Israeli invasion.

Asked about the possibility of severing relations between Egypt and Israel, President Mubarak said: If I would find that severing relations would strongly help solve the whole problem or achieve peace, I would not hesitate to do that. This measure, however, will absolutely not help the peace process. I have done the least by withdrawing the Egyptian ambassador, but the Israeli ambassador is still in Cairo.

On whether he will discuss with President Mitterrand during his visit to Paris later today the issue of exerting efforts to solve the Iraqi-Iran conflict, Mubarak said: I will exchange views with the French leaders and will leave it to them to make their decision, because I cannot apply pressure on any country.

To a question about whether, under any circumstances, Egypt will send Egyptian troops to Iraq, President Mubarak denied that there is an intention to send any forces outside Egypt -- at least for the present time.

The president expressed his belief that such an action will not help peace prevail between Iraq and Iran nor help resolve the problem existing between them.

President Mubarak elucidated that if Egyptian forces are sent to Iraq, the matter will become more difficult. Furthermore, the president voiced readiness to undertake any mediation to settle the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, despite the fact that no diplomatic relations exist between Egypt and either Iraq and Iran.

Answering a question about whether he had discussed with the prime minister the visit of the Arab seven-member committee to London, President Husni Mubarak said: Frankly, I have not discussed this matter -- and it is a delicate matter. The president expressed his hope that the wisdom of Mrs Thatcher and the British Government will produce a solution to the problem. He said: I leave this matter to the British Government, because it is possible to resolve it through the government's wisdom -- and here in London there is an office for the PLO.

Concerning British investments in Egypt, President Husni Mubarak said: We have a 5-year development plan that was approved by the People's Assembly several weeks ago. We are now working on the basis of this plan. Should the need arise for more information, it is possible to ask the competent ministers about it. The president said: I can say that we have good stability in our country. [passage indistinct]

MENA REPORTS 'ALI REMARKS ON MUBARAK TOUR

NC031726 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] London, 3 Feb (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said President Husni Mubarak will ask French President Francois Mitterrand to support the steps aimed at forming a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation to discuss the Palestinian question. This is considered to be a preliminary step for resuming the positive moves to settle the Middle East problem.

In a statement to the information team accompanying President Mubarak on his tour, 'Ali pointed out that, during the talks in Washington and Ottawa, the Egyptian side concentrated on the need for forming a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation.

'Ali said President Mubarak is expected to review for President Mitterrand the U.S. British, and Canadian views on the current situation in the Middle East and to learn the developments in the French [stand] toward the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

'Ali said President Mubarak's talks in Paris will focus on reviewing Egyptian-French views on the forthcoming U.S. role regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian problem with emphasis on the issue of the Israeli presence in Lebanon and the way of achieving the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon. He further said President Mubarak, during his talks with President Mitterrand, will raise the matter of Egyptian-French moves within the framework of the joint Egyptian-French plan. President Mubarak will ask the French side to back Egypt's stand on Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and the Palestinians right to determine their future.

'Ali affirmed that in all the countries that President Mubarak visited, there is an extreme appreciation of the importance of making quick moves to solve the Lebanese crisis and achieve the withdrawal of the Israeli and other foreign forces from Lebanon as soon as possible while safeguarding Lebanese sovereignty, Lebanon's sovereignty over its territory, and its national unity. He noted that there is appreciation of the policy Egypt is pursuing toward the Lebanese crisis and the Palestinian question and of Egypt's position on the need for urging Jordan and the PLO to make moves toward sitting at the negotiating table.

PRESIDENT MUBARAK ARRIVES IN PARIS 3 FEB

NC031554 Cairo MENA in English 1545 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Paris, Feb 3 (MENA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak arrived here at 3:45 p.m. today from London for a twenty-four hour working visit during which he will meet with President Francois Mitterrand.

He was welcomed at Orly airport by State Minister for Planning Michel Rocard and Egyptian Ambassador Samir Safwat.

President Mubarak was accorded a red carpet reception including a review of honour guard and the play of the national anthems of Egypt and France.

The Egyptian president later proceeded to Marignet Palace where he is staying during his visit to France.

Mubarak, Mitterrand Hold Talks

NC031918 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1820 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Paris, 3 Feb (MENA) -- The summit talks between French President Francois Mitterrand and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak began at the Elysee Palace at 1705 Paris time, or 1805 Cairo time.

The talks between Presidents Mubarak and Mitterrand lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. After the meeting President Mubarak replied to correspondents' questions. He said: I am accustomed to meeting often with President Mitterrand to consult with France as a friendly country with which we have cooperation in many fields. I have spoken with President Mitterrand about my talks in the United States, Canada, and Britain, and explained to him my views on the various Middle East issues. We agreed to continue consultations on these issues in the future.

Mubarak added: We have also talked about our bilateral relations, and they are proceeding very satisfactorily.

Replying to a question, President Mubarak said: I explained to the French president all the viewpoints which we exchanged with officials in the United States, Canada, and the other countries.

I cannot comment on the French president's view in this regard.

President Mubarak said regarding his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan: I explained our viewpoint regarding the need for a speedy withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and the need to work to push the peace process with regard to the Palestinian issue, which is the crux of the conflict. We also discussed the question of the Iraqi-Iranian war, which I record as a vital issue for peace in the region also.

Replying to another question on Egypt's conditions for the resumption of Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, President Mubarak said: We do not set any conditions. We are committed to peace, and Israel must also abide by peace. If you mean the situation regarding the issue of peace, all the foreign forces must withdraw from Lebanon, because this will prepare the way for the resumption of the talks to solve the main problem, which is the Palestinian problem. No one in the world can imagine people like the Palestinian people without a land and deprived of everything and living without a home, without a country, without aim and without identity. I think no one in the world approves of this at all. Therefore, we must solve the Palestinian problem. This is the best guarantee for Israel -- better than any expansion or the use of force.

He added: Experience has taught us that force will not solve or resolve problems; talks and peace are the best way to guarantee borders.

President Husni Mubarak then left the Elysee Palace for Marignet Palace where he will be staying during his visit to France.

AL-BAZ INTERVIEWED ON RESULTS OF UK VISIT

NC031705 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1627 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] London, 3 Feb (MENA) -- Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the president's office for political affairs, has emphasized that last night's talks between President Husni Mubarak and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher have clarified the interest that the British Government takes in, and its conviction of the importance of the time factor, the need for achieving progress within a few weeks and the need for Europe to play a role together with the United States.

In an exclusive interview with the MENA London correspondent, Dr al-Baz said Britain can also play a collective [as received] role at the EEC summit conference that will be convened in Brussels next month, adding that a greater and stronger European role is needed.

Dr al-Baz added that, during the president's talks with Mrs Thatcher, the British side was briefed on Egypt's development plan and its objectives and on the potential for British participation -- whether at the government level or at that of [British] companies. We have found Mrs Thatcher responsive, be it concerning the requisites for restoring the utilities and the infrastructure to a good condition, or concerning the growth of the Egyptian production potential and transferring the most modern technology in agriculture and industry.

Dr Usamah al-Baz noted that the British Government has promised to urge British businessmen to invest in Egypt on the basis that a great opportunity exists for cooperation between the two sides in this respect -- and to their mutual interest.

With regard to cooperation in the military domain, Dr al-Baz elucidated that a review has actually been made of the aspects of the projects in which cooperation will be effected and agreement has been reached on increasing cooperation in this respect.

Concerning the upcoming steps that will be taken toward achieving peace in the Middle East, Dr al-Baz noted that the situation has been clarified to the British Government, that it is impossible to move without Jordanian-Palestinian participation and that Jordanian participation should take place in coordination with the PLO and through the creation of the requisite atmosphere of inter-Arab harmony.

Dr Usamah al-Baz stated: We have said that we fully support Jordan's participation in the negotiations under King Husayn's leadership on the basis of the existence of a Jordanian-Palestinian coordination prior to the entry into the negotiations.

He said: We stand prepared to provide a tripartite Egyptian-Jordanian-Palestinian coordination to strengthen the Arab stand vis-a-vis the Israeli stand. Furthermore, confrontation by way of negotiation requires the presence of the Arab side that is represented by Egypt, Jordan, and the Palestinians.

He elucidated that the steps involved in making this move must be taken as follows: first, a Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. This will be followed by a declaration of intent on Jordan's part of its readiness to negotiate under specific conditions and instances. The main condition is the cessation of all settlement activities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. If these conditions are met, it will be possible to initiate the negotiations and to get the peace process moving.

Regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war, Dr al-Baz said the British side fully agrees with us on the danger the continuation of this war poses to the countries in the area and to the European states.

He pointed out that there is no interest in weakening the two countries but rather in ending the war and establishing the greatest measure of stability in the area.

Regarding Egyptian-Sudanese integration, Dr al-Baz said the British side welcomed this model of cooperation and conducted initial studies for cooperation with Egypt and Sudan, particularly in the use of technology in industry and agriculture.

Dr al-Baz said that during the talks no detailed discussion was held on the question of the Arab League delegation's visit to London. But we told the British side that we hope they will exert greater efforts to settle the matter in a manner that will respect the PLO's position and does not shock Arab feelings.

He pointed out that the British think that the delegation's visit to London will take place, but they are inclined to reach a conciliatory solution to the crisis.

Regarding President Mubarak's visit to Paris, Dr al-Baz explained that the president will brief President Francois Mitterrand on the results of his visits to the United States, Canada, and Britain and will point out to him the importance of the time element, the need to act quickly and France's role in this regard through its relations with the United States.

He affirmed that unless quick progress is made during February and March on the Lebanese issue, the chances of peace will be lost and new elements will crop up which will make the situation more complex and explosive.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 985

JN031720 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Communique No 985 issued by the Iraqi Armed forces General Command on 3 February]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The soldiers of rights and principles -- brave sons of our armed forces -- are continuing their valiant activities in the operational sectors against the aggressive Khomeyniite forces. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. A force belonging to one of our forward units clashed with an enemy patrol opposite our positions east of Basra, killing 14, wounding others, and capturing 1. Three enemy vehicles, one of which was tracked, were destroyed in the same sector.

2. Our capable Air Force aircraft today continued their successful raids against enemy positions and concentrations opposite our forward positions in the Maysan sector and against enemy military targets in the northern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits. All our aircraft returned safely to base, thanks be to God.

3. A force belonging to our forward units pounded an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the Maysan sector, killing 19 and destroying 1 excavator and 1 hardware stockpile.

4. Two were killed in the central sector of the battlefield.

5. Today, the spiteful enemy continued its intermittent artillery shelling of the city of Mandali and its outskirts, causing some damage to civilian installations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 February 1983

INFORMATION MINISTRY REJECTS AL-QADHDHAFI CHARGES

LD040042 Kuwait KUNA in English 1702 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Baghdad, Feb 3 (KUNA) -- Iraq rejected Thursday that it has started the armed conflict with Iran or has rescinded the 1975 Algiers agreement settling the border dispute with Tehran.

In a strongly-worded open letter to Libya's President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the Iraqi Ministry of Information and Culture replied to charges made against Iraq by Al-Qadhdhafi during a speech in Tripoli Wednesday before a conference of Arab popular organisations.

Accusing Al-Qadhdhafi of ignoring historic facts and preludes of the current conflict, the letter assured that "Iraq has not revoked the 1975 agreement, as claimed by the Libyan president, but that the rulers in Tehran had in fact declared their non-abidance by the agreement in 1979 and 1980." "This," the letter argues, "was followed by Iran's intervention in Iraq's internal affairs, support of the rebels in northern Iraq and the declaration of war against Baghdad on September 4, 1980."

The ministry noted that Iraq has formally accepted formation of an arbitration panel to decide the party which has started the Gulf war and rescinded the 1975 agreement but that Iran insists on rejecting this move. The letter also reminded the Libyan president that Iraq is an Arab state and that every Arab individual is dutybound to defend its territory and stand by the people of Iraq in the just war they are fighting.

The Iraqi letter concluded by asserting that Arab states in the Gulf were aware of the actual Iranian menance to the region and were taking "a genuine Arab stance" on the issue.

ATH-THAWRAH SCORES AL-QADHDHAFI STATEMENTS

JN031005 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 3 Feb (INA) -- An Iraq daily has asserted that the slogans and the fake and collapsing facade behind which Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi has been trying to hide can no longer conceal his true non-Arab and disgraceful practices against every honorable Arab.

ATH-THAWRAH says editorially that Al-Qadhdhafi's treason and antics can no longer misguide anyone in the Arab homeland, because he exposed his treasonous alliance with racist Khomeyni when he asked: Why does an Arab state support a foreign state? The paper adds: Al-Qadhdhafi has no right to ask this question. It is rather we who should ask him: Why does a regime like his, which raises [illegible]-Arab and progressive slogans, support the foreign Iranian regime against Arab Iraq. The paper affirms: We doubt that Al-Qadhdhafi is unaware of the true nature of his ally, Khomeyni. We even very much doubt that he is unaware of the close ties and overt alliance between Khomeyni and the Zionist regime, and that so far he has not realized that Iranian oil is still pouring into the Zionist entity and that Zionist and U.S. arms are still pouring into his suspect ally in Iran.

ATH-THAWRAH points out that due to the strangling isolation of the Libyan regime on the internal, Arab, and international levels, which is a natural result of Al-Qadhdhafi's successive defeats and abject failure in finding an outlet for his venemous trends and grudges, the son of a Jewess has called for an open conference to host all defeatists like himself.

The paper adds that Al-Qadhdhafi not only plotted against the Palestinian revolution in its valiant battle against the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and cast doubts on the revolution's political and military moves, but also directed a treacherous stab at the Arab unanimity which has achieved in the Fes summit and torpedoed the unified Arab position toward the nation's central issue.

The conspiracies of this son of a Jewess against the Palestinian issue and the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and his blatant treasonous stand vis-a-vis the treacherous Iranian aggression against Iraq has embodied the extent of his treason and disavowal of all the Arab nation's principles, values, and ethical and pan-Arab ideals.

RAMADAN ON RELATIONS WITH EGYPT, GULF WAR

PM031517 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 31 Jan 83 p 5

[Report on interview with First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan by Hasanayn Kurum -- date and place not given]

[Text] In an interview with AL-AHRAR, Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan has said that the Arab states should exert maximum efforts to ensure Egypt's return to its natural and leading position in the Arab world, because its exclusion has caused a deep rift in the Arab nation's structure and is one of the causes of the deteriorating Arab situation. Egypt, he added, should, in turn, make efforts to achieve that objective.

The Iraqi first deputy prime minister noted that certain Arab sides were surprised by Iraq's efforts in this connection and regarded them as a violation of principles. He added: This is not true, because we consider the restoration of Egypt's leading role in the Arab world to be one of the most important principles to be fulfilled, because a continuation of the present state of affairs is not in the interest of the Arab nation, especially since President Husni Mubarak's policies are a clear indication of change in Egypt's position.

I asked him: Is Iraq prepared to participate in joint military industrialization projects with Egypt now that the war with Iran has confirmed the need for an Arab military industry?

He replied: The question of Egyptian-Iraqi cooperation in the military industries field is nothing new. I visited Cairo as industry minister in 1982. We signed an agreement with the Soviet Union for the construction of military plants, and we wanted the Iraqis who were to work in those plants to receive training in Egyptian military plants and also to use Eygptian experts and engineers. I met 'Aziz Sidqi, who was Egyptian prime minister at the time, and we agreed that Iraqis would train in Egypt and that Egyptian experts and engineers would go to Iraq. When relations between the two countries were severed there were more than 600 Iraqis training in Egyptian factories. They returned to Iraq, but the Egyptian experts and engineers continued to work in Iraqi military plants.

Taha Yasin Ramadan added: When Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and the UAE formed the Arab industrialization organization, we did not join it because we felt that it would not promote real Arab military industries. We were afraid that the Arab military industries would be controlled by the West. We also had other technical observations. We sent a memorandum to this effect, but we certainly did not close the door to our participation in an Arab military industry.

Bilateral cooperation between Iraq and Egypt in the manufacture of arms is a possibility. Such a step would be ideal and important, but at present there is no idea or clear plan, because of Iraq's current circumstances. Egypt has the expertise and the skilled labor and Iraq is supposed to have the funds necessary for financing such an industry, but because of the war it lacks such funds. When these circumstances end, we hope to cooperate with Egypt in the field of military industries.

Asked by AL-AHRAR whethere there were plans to send high-ranking Iraqi officials to Cairo, he said: There are no plans at present.

I then asked him about the military situation. He said: We expect Iran to launch a major offensive in the Masyan area with the aim of reaching the town of Al-'Amarah. The Iranians began massing troops 3 months ago. Six weeks ago they completed the concentration of 22 brigades of regular and integrated forces. The offensive was delayed, according to our calculations, because of differences among Iranian officials. At any rate, we are ready and we are confident that we can repulse and crush the attack and inflict grave losses on them. We believe that the failure of this offensive would have important effects on the entire situation.

Concluding his interview with AL-AHRAR, Taha Yasin Ramadan said: The Iraqi forces have doubled in number and equipment since the beginning of war in 1980. The Air Force is also in an excellent position.

AR-RA'Y ON UPCOMING JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN TALKS

JN040738 Amman Domestic Service in Arabid 0500 GMT 4 Feb 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "On the Eve of the Resumption of Jordanian-Palestinian Talks," AR-RA'Y says in its editorial: Yasir 'Arafat is expected in Jordan in a few days for the resumption of Jordanian-Palestinian talks and the exchange of opinions between the Jordanian and Palestinian leaderships on the battle for peace and time in the region. Naturally, many people are viewing this new round of talks with great interest, especially since the dimensions of the battle have been revealed and it has become clear that Israel is using time to devour the occupied Palestinian territory and to create a new status quo which could render the peace efforts worthless.

AR-RA'Y adds: This makes the time factor very important in view of the fact that Israeli settlement operations are rapidly increasing, a situation which makes saving the territory and the kinfolk across the river a top priority which cannot tolerate any delay. Those following the Jordanian-Palestinian talks are certain that the time factor will not escape anyone's notice during these talks. Saving the territory and the kinfolk cannot be rivaled by any other item on the list of priorities.

AR-RA'Y concludes: There is no doubt that the Jordanian-Palestinian talks are, by nature, characterized by courage in assessing national and pan-Arab responsibility, competence in shouldering this responsibility, and wisdom in carrying out the duty which cannot tolerate further delay. This strengthens the belief that these talks will achieve the desired results, especially since the Jordanian and Palestinian leaderships believe in the special relationship between both peoples and that the challenges they are facing are more than those faced by Arabs anywhere in the whole Arab homeland.

AR-RA'Y ASSESSES 'MAJOR TASKS' FACING PNC

JN030746 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 3 Feb 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Major Tasks Before the Palestine National Council," AR-RA'Y says: It is obvious that the Palestine National Council [PNC] session, scheduled for the middle of this month, will be very important in view of the major national and pan-Arab tasks awaiting it, especially the issue of supporting the Palestinian leadership in saving the territory and kinfolk across the river and putting an end to the pressure on and interference in the affairs of that leadership to prevent it from participating in the salvation process and to hamper the joint Palestinian-Jordanian march which has set forth to undertake this national and pan-Arab process.

Needless to say, organizing the Palestinian house and asserting the independence and freedom of Palestinian action is one of the major tasks awaiting the council. It is time the Palestinian house is freed of a situation from which it has suffered for a long time, a situation which has turned this house into an arena reflecting Arab relations and differences, thereby affecting the independence and freedom of Palestinian action.

AR-RA'Y adds: It must also be pointed out that the arranging of priorities will be one of the most delicate tasks facing the council. This task will require a large degree of courage and determination to make the process of saving the territory and kinfolk the indisputably top priority item on the Palestinian agenda.

Thus, it can be said that the next PNC session will be the session of the major crucial tasks, or rather the session of the big decision to wage the battle for peace and time, after it has become clear that peace is Israel's main enemy and time is its strongest weapon in carving up Palestinian territory, expelling the Palestinians, and obstructing every effort to build real peace in the region.

AR-RA'Y concludes: No one doubts that the major tasks facing the PNC will involve discussions requiring great patience and efforts. No one doubts either that the men who made the most crucial decisions in the most difficult situations, will be able to assume the major tasks awaiting them and perfom the national and pan-Arab duty without hesitation or delay.

CIRCULATION OF EGYPTIAN PUBLICATIONS ALLOWED

JN031502 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 3 Feb 83 pp 1, 15

[Text] Amman, (PETRA) -- Ahmad al-'Utum, director of the Jordanian Press and Publication Bureau, has issued a defense order allowing the entry and circulation of the following Egyptian publications in Jordan as of yesterday: MIKI, SAMIR, AL-KHAWAKIB, HAWWA', AL-KURAH WAL-MALA'IB, AZ-ZAMALIK, AL-AHLI, AL-HILAL, KITAB AL-HILAL, RIWAYAT AL-HILAL, MIKI JIB, ASH-SHAYATIN, TABIBAK AL-KHAS, SAYR AL-ISLAM, KITAB AL-AL-YAWM, KITAB AL-YAWM AT-TIBBI, ATH-THAQAFAH, SUNDUQ AD-DUNYA, AL-AZHAR, ASH-SHABAB WA 'ULUM AL-MUSTAQBAL, AS-SIYASAH AD-DUWALIYAH, AL-'ILM, ASH-SHI'R, AL-JADID, AS-SAMA' WAN-NAS, AN-NASR, ASH-SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMIN, SAWT ASH-SHARQ, AD-DIRASAT AL-I'LAMIYAH AL-KITAB ADH-DHAHABI, and AL-WADI.

Al-'Utum issued another defense order allowing the entry and circulation of all Egyptian books in Jordan in accordance with the valid regulations and laws as of 2 February 1983.

NETANYA PLENARY SESSION POSTPONED UNTIL 7 FEB

NC031517 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] The 12th plenary session in the Lebanese-Israeli-American negotiations was not held in Netanya this afternoon because the Lebanese delegation was compelled to return to Beirut for fear that the bad weather conditions would prevent the delegation's helicopters from flying in rainy and stormy weather.

It has been decided to resume these negotiations in Khaldah on Monday.

The helicopters arrived at Beirut airport at approximately 1555. The Lebanese delegation will brief president Amin al-Jumayyil on the results of today's negotiations in Netanya.

Al-Jumayyil Briefed

NC032022 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Attention at the Presidential Palace was tonight focused on evaluating the results of the last round of the tripartite negotiations and the subcommittees' activities.

President Amin al-Jumayyil was briefed on the results of the negotiations immediately after the return of the Lebanese delegation from Netanya.

Foreign Affairs and Expatriates Minister Dr Elie Salim chaired a meeting of the members of the political operations room and the Lebanese delegation to the negotiations. An evaluation was made of the results of the negotiations. Minister Salim gave the delegation the necessary instructions in preparation for the new round which will be held in Khaldah on Monday.

AL-JUMAYYIL, AL-WAZZAN REVIEW CONTACTS OUTCOME

NC031442 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Excerpt] At noon today President Amin al-Jumayyil reviewed with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan the outcome of the discussions which Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim held in Tunis regarding the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. Al-Jumayyil and Al-Wazzan also reviewed the results of the prime minister's visits to Switzerland and the Vatican.

PROPOSAL ON SECURITY BELT IN SOUTH DENIED

NC031321 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Diplomatic sources have denied that Lebanon proposed a security belt 20 km deep, as reported in some newspapers today, instead of a distance varying between 45 and 53 km in the south as Israel proposed. These sources said that Lebanon rejects the logic of a security belt and that it has several ideas and proposals for ensuring the security of the south so that it will not turn into an infiltration arena into Israel. These sources said that the proposal is wrong because it offends the legitimate authority and it is also harmful because it likewise offends Lebanon's sovereignty.

The diplomatic sources outlined that the Lebanese ideas and proposals which were given to the Lebanese delegation and which are related to the security of the south ensure the security of Israel and the complete sovereignty of Lebanon.

'ARMED MANIFESTATIONS' REPORTED IN TRIPOLI

NC031920 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] According to security reports received from the north this afternoon, there have been some armed manifestations in Tripoli where some barriers have been set up. The security quarters concerned are working toward the removal of these barriers.

The Internal Security Forces deployed patrols in the streets of the city to contain any security incident which might occur in the capital of the north and to maintain the appropriate climate for the realization of the anticipated reconciliation tomorrow.

On the other hand, responsible security sources reported tonight that as a result of the contacts held with the various sides on all levels to stop the kidnapping and counterkidnapping, Archmandrite Mitri Nassaurah, the pastor of the Qabb Ilyas parish, and Akram Shafiq Sayyad were released today.

GROUP CLAIMS CREDIT FOR SANA EXPLOSION

JN032157 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] A group calling itself Martyr Sa'd Sayil group has claimed responsibility for the explosion that took place at SANA office in Beirut today. Martyr Sa'd Sayil, the PLO's chief of staff, was assassinated last September in the Al-Biqa' region, which is controlled by Syrian forces.

Al-Wazzan Denounces Explosion

NC031312 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has focused his attention since this morning on following up the security situation and the various developments in the Lebanese arena. For this purpose he held several contacts with the security commands and the appropriate quarters.

On learning about the explosion at the SANA offices, he condemned this criminal action and strongly denounced the attack which was aimed at the freedom of the press and the freedom of opinion.

In his capacity as interior minister, Al-Wazzan held contacts with the appropriate security authorities requesting an immediate investigation to reveal the implications of the incident.

At 1100 Prime Minister al-Wazzan met in his office in the Government House with Deputy Nazih al-Bizri with whom he reviewed the general situation in the country and the results of his visits to Switzerland, Tunisia, and the Vatican.

The prime minister has received a call from Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim. They reviewed the results of the visit [as heard] and the general atmosphere in the country in light of the current negotiations.

SALIM RECEIVES REPORT FROM TUNIS, CHAIRS MEETING

NC031326 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim has received from Brigadier General Nabil Quraytim, the secretary general of the Higher Defense Council, who is currently in Tunis, a report about his talks with some Palestinian leaders concerning the arrangements relating to the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. Brig Gen Quraytim posed certain question to the foreign minister connected with his talks in Tunis. Answers are expected to be sent to him within 24 hours.

At 1300 the foreign minister chaired a meeting including heads of sections in the ministry, with whom he reviewed the results of his visit to Tunis and the talks held with senior Tunisian officials, the Arab League secretary general, and the PLO chairman. The talks also dealt with questions pertaining to vacant posts in the Arab League and its offices abroad and the possibility of Lebanon's benefiting from some of these posts.

'OFFICIAL SOURCE' DENIES TUNIS STATEMENT MADE

NC031257 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] An official source of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry today denied to the Radio Free Lebanon reporter that Prime Minister al-Wazzan had announced in Tunis that the Syrians and Palestinians are in Lebanon with the Lebanese Government's approval.

The source added: Prime Minister al-Wazzan personally announced in his Cabinet policy statement that his government would seek to end all non-Lebanese military presence. Furthermore, the Lebanese working paper that was forwarded to the Fes summit demanded the removal of the Palestinian and Syrian armed presence from Lebanon.

The Lebanese Foreign Ministry official source expressed the belief that Prime Minister al-Wazzan has been misquoted.

The same source emphasized that Lebanon is seeking an Israeli political decision on an [Israeli] withdrawal from Lebanon -- and this requires a timetable for the withdrawal of the Palestinian and Syrian forces.

The official Lebanese Foreign Ministry source asserted that the chairman of the Palestinian Organization decided in principle to withdraw from Lebanon. However, this decision must await the convening of the PNC, which will meet in Algiers on 14 February -- and this meeting is very important in as far as the Palestinians' future is concerned.

EXPLOSIONS NEAR METULLA UNDER INVESTIGATION

NC041100 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 0955 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Several violent explosions which shattered the silence of the early morning in the southern border area of Lebanon, north of Metulla had been identified by an informed source as Katyusha rockets. Two rockets were fired from the Jazzin area in Lebanon toward Metulla in Israel; two were fired toward Hasbayya in Lebanon and two toward Marj 'Uyun, also in Lebanon.

No one is reported to have been wounded, and no one has yet claimed responsibility for the attack. The situation is presently under investigation by Lebanese and Israeli authorities.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON PDRY CHAIRMAN'S VISIT

Arrival Statement

JN030855 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Last night, President Hafiz al-Asad received 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium. The discussions dealt with issues pertinent to the bilateral cooperation and to the situation in the area. Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad later dined with President al-Asad.

In a statement to newsmen on arrival in Damascus from Libya yesterday, Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: This visit is a chance to meet with our brothers in fraternal Syria, led by Brother President Hafiz al-Asad. Moreover, the visit will enable us to discuss the current Arab and international developments and to coordinate our stands in confronting the various kinds of the aggressive and expansionist trends being pursued by the hostile imperialist and Zionist forces which aim at striking the Arab liberation movement, at returning colonialist hegemony to the Arab area and liquidating the national rights of the Arab masses, foremost of which is the Palestinian people's right to determine their own future, to return to their homeland, and build their independent state led by their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO. Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad noted with satisfaction the development in the militant relations between Syria and the PDRY, stressing that his Damascus visit will contribute to consolidating the ties of joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism. He reiterated the PDRY's -- party, people, and government -- support for Syria which is standing solidly against all the aggressive designs and schemes being hatched by the imperialist and Zionist forces to harm Syria's pan-Arab and liberationist stands.

Resumption of Talks

JN031238 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] At 1220 today, President Hafiz al-Asad and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, resumed the talks which they began yesterday in a closed session. At today's meeting the two presidents reviewed Arab developments and the current situation, and discussed the need for strengthening the Arab nation's steadfastness in confronting the hostile schemes aimed against the pan-Arab existence.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES ALGERIAN ENVOY, MESSAGE

JN031859 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] At 1845 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Lakhdar Ibrahimi, adviser to Algerian President Chadlie Bendjedid, who conveyed to the president a message from President Chadli Bendjedid. The meeting was attended by Salih Boujoumaa, the Algerian ambassador in Damascus.

TISHRIN: MISSILES HELP LEBANON IN NEGOTIATIONS

PM021227 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 27 Jan 83 p 8

[A. 'Ubayd article: "Syria Will Not Be Taken by Surprise"]

[Text] The activities of the parties to Camp David are focused on two vital points: To bring to a successful end to the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations on the basis of the idea that a solution in Lebanon would be a prelude to solutions elsewhere in the area. [sentence as published]

When the parties look at the most important and serious difficulties facing them, they see that these are Syria's stand and the question of the Syrian missiles, missiles that are not only a threat to the Israeli Air Force, which is accustomed to easy promenades over Lebanon, but also a morale-boosting factor for the Lebanese negotiator as he clings to Lebanese sovereignty.

Obviously this linkage between the negotiations and Syria's strength is not purely in order to demonstrate that strength so much as it is a serious and thorough evaluation by the Israeli military, which believed that it had determined the military conflict once and for all after its invasion of Lebanon.

Zionist minister of war [as published] General Sharon suggested to his government attacking the Syrian missiles, according to NEWSWEEK, which is close to sources among U.S. decisionmakers.

Why did Begin's government's hasten to deny Sharon's proposal? As usual it wants to take Syria by surprise in the midst of confirmations and denials of the report that has been leaked to the world press and reported in banner headlines. Evidence of Israel's aggressive intentions is the memo from the Israeli UN permanent delegate to the Security Council chairman, which said that he does not expect "his government to turn a blind eye to the serious threat posed by the long-range Soviet missiles deployed in Syrian territory."

Certainly the Syrian stand and the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations are not isolated from the second point which concerns the Palestinian side. The PLO is under great pressure to recognize Israel. This is what Husni Mubarak keeps proposing, and he did not forget to link it to the Syrian stand just before his arrival in Washington.

Mubarak insists on the need for the PLO to recognize Israel "before it is too late" and calls on it to coordinate directly with Jordan so that King Husayn can begin his negotiations in Washington. Meanwhile, Mubarak has resumed his attack on Syria on the grounds that it is a major stumbling block "to peace in the area."

Mubarak is viewing things in reverse when he calls his surrender to Israel peace and when he thinks that there is a difference between what Washington is preparing and what Israel itself is preparing for him.

In fact Mubarak is running away from the truth and wants the others to do the same. But Syria will not do so, has strength and has friends, and therefore there is nothing that can force it to surrender.

AL-BA'TH: MUBARAK SEEKING AID FOR IRAQ IN U.S.

PM031201 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 30 Jan 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Mubarak's Visit and Washington's Role in Moves To Rescue Saddam"]

[Text] The Egyptian ruler's visit to the United States follows a series of direct and indirect consultations between him and numerous Arab sides. We maintain, without exaggeration, that this visit is the most dangerous move made by the Egyptian regime since the treasonous episode began in 1975. Its seriousness lies in the fact that it comes after a number of stances taken by certain Arab sides, all falling in step with the U.S.-Israeli line and plans. These stances were a secret until the U.S.-Zionist invasion of Lebanon. This leaves no doubt that the invasion was indeed a part of an overall plan approved not only by Washington and Tel Aviv, but also by a number of other foreign capitals and Arab regimes.

Arab diplomatic sources have confirmed that Mubarak will discuss with the U.S. Administration a number of issues he agreed upon with certain Arab sides and that the Egyptian ruler has been authorized to convey the details to the U.S. President.

One of these issues is Syria's rejection of U.S. solutions and the need to persuade the U.S. Administration to rely on a "certain Arab grouping" not as an alternative to Israel, the main ally of the United States, but as a guarantee for the success of Reagan's Middle East plan announced on 1 September 1982, provided that the United States persuades Israel, in return, to accept negotiations on the basis of the Reagan plan only, and provided it offers greater military aid and moral support for the Iraqi regime, which is gradually crumbling from within, in order to save it from its inevitable end. It seems, however, that the United States is well ahead of these people in the pursuit of this objective. It has assigned this task to its main ally, Britain. Former Foreign Secretary George Brown, it has been announced, is on a visit to Baghdad. He will discuss with the officials there possible ways of saving the regime.

Anyway, the coming few weeks, if not days, will provide the answers to many questions which, in the opinion of some, still have not been answered. We, for our part, are inclined to believe that everything is already quite clear. There is no ambiguity. All the strings and steps of the plot are clear. Those who are still not convinced, however have only to observe what is going on among the capitals of the region and the rest of the world for just one more week to see what moves are afoot and who is behind them, and to understand beyond any doubt the seriousness of what is happening.

The enemies of the Arab nation had planned Lebanon's invasion to achieve certain objectives. Therefore if the Arab nation wants to preserve its sovereignty and independence, and secure its future, it has no alternative but to reject all that is being offered here and there under different labels, and to work jointly with Syria, which has chosen the Arab nationalist solution, namely preparing and getting ready not only to confront the plots being hatched but also to regain Arab rights. Nobody will be allowed to disperse with these rights, whatever the sacrifice.

It would be a fatal mistake to accept the imperialist and Zionist claim that "anything is better than nothing at all."

## STRONG PALESTINIAN TIES WITH SYRIA URGED

PM041123 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 30 Jan 83 p 4

[SANA report: "Graduation of Palestinian Ba'thist Armed Unit"]

[Excerpts] Damascus (SANA) [no date given] -- A ceremony was held yesterday by the Palestinian branch of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in one of As-Sa'iqah camps to mark the graduation of the 13th class of Ba'thist armed units. It was attended by Comrade Muhammad Nasir, assistant regional secretary of the Palestinian branch of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Comrade Muhammad Nasir delivered a speech in which he conveyed greetings from comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad to the graduates.

Comrade Nasir stressed the need to adhere to the Palestinian National Charter and the resolutions of the Palestine National Council (PNC). He emphasized that violation of these resolutions is tantamount to treason. He added that the Palestinian revolution's relations with Al-Asad's Syria and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party must be strengthened because they always supported the Palestinian Arab people's just struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

He praised the attitudes of the forces of peace and progress in support of the Palestinian cause, especially the socialist camp headed by the friendly Soviet Union.

EGYPT PROTESTS DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF'S TABAH TOUR

TA031413 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Egypt today lodged a protest with Israel about Deputy Chief of Staff Major General Moshe Levi's tour in the disputed area of Tabah. The protest was conveyed to the deputy charge d'affaires at the Israeli Embassy in Cairo, Efrayim Dowek. The Cairo Foreign Ministry spokesman said his government believes Israel violated the status quo agreement since the latter bans the entry of soldiers into Tabah. It was reported earlier that President Mubarak and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali learned about the deputy chief of staff's tour during their visit to London and urged their aides in Cairo to look into the affair.

Spokesman: Protest 'Incomprehensible'

TA032106 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2055 GMT 3 Feb 83

["IDF Spokesman Announcement" -- ITIM headline]

[Text] In reaction to the Egyptian protest conveyed to the Israeli charge d'affaires in Cairo about the fact that Deputy Chief of Staff Major General Moshe Levi and other IDF officers on Tuesday, 31 January, penetrated into the Tabah area, the IDF spokesman has said that the deputy chief of staff and the IDF officers who were with him did not step out of Israeli territory even by 1 milimeter and the Egyptian protest is incomprehensible. The peace accords do not contain any clause preventing visits by Israeli citizens -- be they soldiers, politicians, or plain civilians -- to the Tabah area. The reporter who first reported the incident did not join the officers during the tour but met them only after the tour at the Sonesta Hotel in Elat.

12TH ROUND OF TALKS WITH LEBANON ENDS 3 FEBRUARY

TA031558 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] The 12th round of Israeli-Lebanese talks ended in Netanya today. The spokesman for the Israeli delegation to the talks said progress was made in the discussion on ending the state of war, on stopping hostile propaganda, and on setting up liaison offices between the two countries. Here is a report by our correspondent Doron Rosenblum, including Avi Pazner's statements:

[Begin recording] [Pazner] This morning the plenum convened, and we reviewed all the issues on which good progress was made this week. We also went over the issues over which we still differ.

[Rosenblum] After a 45-minute plenary session, the subcommittees met. The one dealing with Israeli-Lebanese relations reviewed the question of the transfer of goods and people between the two countries. This was the first time that questions of transportation and communication were also discussed.

The military subcommittees surveyed the problems relating to the security arrangements in southern Lebanon. The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, Avi Pazner, said: There are issues, such as ending the state of war, stopping hostile propaganda, the matter of the liaison offices, for instance, where very good progress was made last week. However, as I said before, not all the details have been worked out yet and we cannot say that we have reached an agreement until the entire package has been concluded. All in all, we have the feeling, after this week of intensive negotiations, that we are making greater progress.

[Rosenblum] Next week, the delegations will hold three meetings: on Monday and Tuesday in Lebanon and on Thursday in Israel. Today was a shortened day of deliberations; the delegations did not hold their afternoon sessions because the weather would not have permitted the Lebanese delegation to return home if the time for the conclusion of the deliberations had been late. [end recording]

Negotiations To Be Accelerated

TA031531 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Israel and Lebanon have decided to accelerate their negotiations. Consequently, the delegation will meet three times a week. Foreign Ministry spokesman Avi Pazner said that progress was made in this week's debates.

Two subcommittees convened today. The committee dealing with the relations between Israel and Lebanon tackled for the first time questions of transportation and communications between the two countries. The military committee discussed security arrangements in southern Lebanon.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman refused to comment on a report that Lebanon is demanding that the security strip in the south be reduced to 20 km and be entrusted to the Lebanese Army and several international observers and that a second strip be established above it which would be supervised by the United Nations. Beirut claims that this report is false since it is opposed to the notion of the security strip altogether.

SCHIFFER REPORTS ON LEBANESE TALKS PROGRESS

TA040717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Certain progress. This how those conducting the negotiations described yesterday evening what has been achieved so far in the talks with Lebanon. Ministers Shamir and Sharon met at the defense minister's office and heard a report by the delegation to the talks about what has been achieved so far in Khaldah, Qiryat Shemona, and Netanya. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports:

What is meant when Jerusalem states that progress has been achieved in the negotiations with Lebanon, especially in view of the fact that following every announcement here on progress a denial is immediately issued from Beirut? The answer is that at the talks in Netanya and Khaldah an understanding has been achieved on the principles for an agreement between the two countries, while this understanding still requires the two governments' approval. And this is already a different tune.

Yesterday evening, as stated, the delegation under David Kimche met with Ministers Shamir and Sharon and summarized the points of agreement and dispute in the talks. Agreement has been reached already on ending the state of war between the two countries. There is also an understanding that a security zone be established in southern Lebanon. But the two sides are at odds over its extent and what to call it. It has been agreed that certain arms will not be allowed into this zone. Israel is opposed to the presence of UNIFIL, while Lebanon has proposed concentrating the force's soldiers about the refugee camps, Tyre and Sidon. It has been agreed to establish a supreme military committee that will jointly supervise events in the security zone. Major Sa'd Haddad's forces will be integrated in the ongoing security missions, but his status within the Lebanese Army will be discussed for a long time to come.

Another point of dispute: Lebanon wants the continued presence of UN observers at seven spots along the border. Israel oposes this. The Lebanese agree that the Israeli Foreign Ministry representatives remain in Beirut also after the completion of the withdrawal and that the representation will remain active. The Lebanese Government will explain this, mainly to the Arab world, by the need to hold meetings on the implementation of various agreements. Israel will present this as an achievement.

The two sides are continuing to talk about normalization and there is still no tangible agreement. Israel wants to accelerate the negotiations and in the past several days, the Israeli representatives insisted on this at the talks and elsewhere in conjunction with additional means of persuasion in the field to impel Lebanon to reach a quick settlement with Israel.

BEGIN: ARAB STATES HINDERING PEACE TREATY

TA031959 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin said this evening that Israel aspires to sign a peace treaty with Lebanon, but the opposition of Syria and Saudi Arabia is hindering the negotiations between the two countries. Begin spoke a short time ago before representatives of the World United Jewish Appeal at a festive dinner at the Knesset building in Jerusalem. Here is an excerpt of his remarks:

[Begin videotape -- in English] We are determined, we negotiate, we would like to sign a peace treaty witn Lebanon but the Lebanese representatives told us that this is impossible because Saudi Arabia is against and Algeria is against and Syria is against. We ask them the following question: What is the crime to ask for a peace treaty? For two countries to live in peace? Why are you subjugated to countries which proclaim openly they are enemies of peace? Why? Well, but this is the situation in practice. So we said we hope the day will come and there will be such a peace treaty. [end recording]

IDF RADIO REPORTS HADDAD NEWS CONFERENCE

TA031634 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Major Sa'd Haddad, the commander of the militia in southern Lebanon, held a news conference in Metulla today after a long period of silence. There is no strong government in Lebanon that could defend any kind of peace agreement between Lebanon and Israel, Haddad explained, and I have great doubts whether President al-Jumayyil is even capable of ruling the country.

As for the incidents between the IDF and the Marines in Beirut, Maj Haddad expressed no surprise. The Marines came to Beirut for political, not military, reasons, one of them being to control the terrorists. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz heard Maj Haddad in Metulla today.

[Begin recording] [Horowitz] In the news conference Maj Sa'd Haddad attacked the Lebanese Army and the U.S. Marines in Beirut, accusing both armies of cooperating with the terrorists. This morning Haddad appeared to be more aggressive, evincing a large degree of self-confidence, and it looked as though he has firm control of the famous 40-km strip in southern Lebanon. The force I am head of is the true Lebanese army, he said, adding that many inhabitants join him and identify with his principles. The Lebanese Government and its army were the first to be criticized by Maj Haddad:

[Haddad -- in English] Who will protect this agreement? There is no strong government able to control all Lebanon and to protect this agreement. There should be a stronger government controlling all Lebanon to guarantee any agreement which can come out of it.

[Horowitz translates above and continues:] Unfortunately, so far we have had no such administration, Haddad said.

[Haddad -- in English] The prime minister of Lebanon, Shafiq al-Wazzan, made declarations (?concerning) the Syrians, the PLO and Lebanon. And how come this conflict and contradiction between the heads of the regime in Lebanon?

[Horowitz] Haddad mentioned the statements made by Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, who supports the return of the Syrians and the PLO to Lebanon. How would you explain this contradiction between the Lebanese leaders? he asked. There is no strong government, there is no consensus. It cannot just be signing a piece of paper, Haddad concludes.

So Maj Haddad's attitude toward the Lebanese prime minister is very cool. As for President Amin al-Jumayyil, he says that it is highly debatable whether in the present state of affairs he could truly rule Lebanon. The Syrians and the terrorists will not leave Lebanon, Haddad states, and the president cannot force them to go.

[Haddad -- in English] And the president doesn't have the force and the power to force them to go outside Lebanon, to leave Lebanon by force. So for that reason I am not so optimistic.

[Horowitz] Moving on from the Lebanese regime, Maj Haddad tackles the Lebanese Army. I personally know Chief of Staff Ibrahim Tanus. To my deep regret, I must say that the Lebanese Army comprises a collection of soldiers who simply got together.

[Haddad -- in English] The army, with the best weapons in the world, it will not be efficient and (?effective). And we did have the experience in 1976. The army was dislocated, and the dislocation of the army was the main danger of Lebanon.

[Horowitz] Even if you give the Lebanese Army the best equipment in the world, it would not be efficient. In 1976 the army disintegrated, and the entire country then collapsed. Haddad also revealed that a large number of Lebanese officers are PLO sympathizers.

The next part of the news conference discussed the tension betwen the U.S. Marines and the IDF soldiers.

[Haddad -- in English] They didn't come to fight. They didn't come to fight the leftists or the terrorists. They came for political reasons, not for military goals.

[Horowitz translates above and contines:] Maj Haddad concluded: Whatever I say is for the good of my country and homeland. I have faced many dangers in the last 7 years. I will continue to spell out the things I believe in for the future, too. I, Maj Haddad, am not afraid of anyone. [end recording]

HA'ARETZ VIEWS EXPANSION OF 'HA[illegible]DLAND'

TA031534 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Feb 83 p 7

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "Building Haddadland"]

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon is carrying out his threat to Lebanon to turn southern Lebanon into a separate part of the country with a different status, with limited Lebanese sovereignty. The process is now at its peak and within a few months we will witness the creation of Haddadland. In the villages in southern Lebanon an increased recruitment campaign is now being conducted for Major Haddad's militia. Haddad's military power is expanding and becoming more mobile.

In southern Lebanon, too, there is a complicated sectarian problem: Despite the fact that the Christians constitute less than 11 percent of all the area's inhabitants, Haddad's military power is based mainly on them. Now the Shi'ite civil guard, based on the Shi'ites, who make up about 60 percent of the population of southern Lebanon, is being vigorously expanded.

If the power of Haddad's forces up to the outbreak of the war could be estimated at about one army battalion, it seems that within a few months the force will be doubled or tripled to about the force of a brigade. Thus Haddad will be able to control the area under his command much better. Building up the force demands time. This is not just a question of manpower and weapons, but primarily of organization, training, and building the manpower-logistics infrastructure. Even an experienced army needs several months to acquire all this, all the more so when Haddad's militia is involved. It cannot be assumed that Israel will be prepared to withdraw from southern Lebanon until the organization of Haddadland is completed. For this purpose, we need, among other things, IDF early warning stations in this area.

Because of this, there is no significance to the argument now going on here about whether Israel needs three or five early warning stations in southern Lebanon. We need such basic stations first of all to gain time until Haddad is organized and takes proper control of all of southern Lebanon. If we are forced to withdraw completely from southern Lebanon, we will be able to do so after Haddadland becomes a fait accompli. More than anything else, these stations are proof of the fact that what has overwhelmed the defense minister's office is the feeling that as soon as the IDF withdraws from southern Lebanon, terrorism will return to our northern border. Despite the destruction of the PLO's military infrastructure in southern Lebanon, we cannot prevent terrorist actions from this area. It is true that the terrorists will not be able to shell the settlements massively, but they will certainly be able to do far more than they are doing now when the IDF has large forces in Lebanon.

The supervision bases we want to establish in southern Lebanon are also proof that Israel has in fact abandoned its demand for a complete withdrawal from Lebanon by all foreign forces and that, because of the Lebanese Government's refusal to sign a peace agreement, Israel is reacting by striking at its sovereignty. This is one of the main disputed issues between us and the Americans. They claim it is impossible to demand an evacuation of all foreign armies and also insist on the establishment of IDF bases in Lebanon. What this means, according to them, is a continuation of the Israeli conquest and territorial expansion.

At first early warning stations were discussed and afterward the name was changed to supervision bases against terrorism -- in other words, Israeli military presence in southern Lebanon, partly aimed against Syria (Jabal al-Baruk) and partly against the terrorists. But the fact should be noted that several hundred soldiers just sitting in an isolated base have no military significance. In order to prevent terrorist actions, they must patrol, have the authority to carry out searches, and arrest suspicious people and pursue terrorists they encounter. Otherwise, their presence has no value. An observation point will not give them anything because the terrorists do not work as a regular army and the movement of a squad carrying a Katyusha rocket can easily be carried out far from the Israeli base. It will quickly become clear that IDF vehicles traveling to Israeli bases carrying food, water, and equipment and soldiers going on and returning from leave are targets for attack. It would be a mistake to delude ourselves that everything can be solved by helicopters, which can also be hit by Strella missiles. From this it follows that the maintenance of such bases would require wide-scale IDF activity in southern Lebanon.

All the other Israeli demands concerning southern Lebanon also teach us that the intention is to turn this strength of land into one with a special and different status. Apart from the basic demand for supervision and recognition for Haddad's forces, Israel is demanding that UNIFIL forces withdraw from the south. This is a clear demand. Sharon also opposes in principle a symbolic presence of UN personnel (the Lebanese are demanding that the United Nations man one of the three border stations) and he does not want the multinational force to come south. He would like the multinational force to work in the north and take over the passes near Zahlah and Shtawrah after the IDF withdraws to a security line in the south. Another demand, and a justified one, is the ban on stationing such types of heavy weapons as artillery, tanks, and anti-aircraft missiles in southern Lebanon. Recently Israel has strengthened its demand and is insisting that all flights in southern Lebanon be coordinated in advance with Israeli air controllers.

These are Israel's demands on southern Lebanon, but it should be recalled that the security arrangements we are demanding apply to all of Lebanon, not just its southern part. Outside the south it is a question of five main demands: the evacuation of all foriegn armies and the terrorists from all Lebanese territory; a ban on stationing army units from any Arab country whatsoever, including Egypt, in Lebanon; a ban on the incorporation of units from countries that do not maintain diplomatic relations with Israel in the multinational forces positioned in Lebanon; a ban on having and maintaining any PLO offices whatsoever in Beirut or establishing an organizational infrastructure for the terrorist organizations; the maintenance of regular Israeli patrol flights in Lebanese airspace until peace is achieved.

All these demands, including the other arrangements in the normalization field and others, Sharon wants set down in a signed agreement, one that would place the responsibility for implementation on the Government of Lebanon and allow Israel to react if it is violated.

REPORTAGE ON IDF TANK, U.S. MARINE INCIDENT

Weinberger Criticized

TA031952 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Government sources in Jerusalem this evening said that the U.S. secretary of defense took the trouble to comment last night on the incident in Beirut between the IDF and a U.S. Marine without first confirming the facts. Secretary Weinberger will now have to explain his bizzare comments in the aftermath of the incident between the IDF soldiers and the U.S. Marines. Replying to a question by our political correspondent Yoram Ronen, the government sources added: Today it was proved beyond any doubt that the Israeli version -- rather than the U.S. one -- is the truth about yesterday's incident.

Israelis 'Closer to Truth'

TA040542 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] All major U.S. television networks have said that Israel's position on the incident with the Marines is closer to the truth and that the U.S. Administration had gone overboard in presenting the affair and had blown it out of proportion. The Marines officer who drew his handgun was interviewed on these networks and even he said that the incident had been blown out of proportion.

In contrast, administration officials told journalists in Washington last night that the incidents between the IDF and the Marines resulted from intentional provocation by the Israeli soldiers. In their view, these incidents were meant to harm the multinational force's prestige and standing.

Meanwhile, the battalion commander who was involved in the incident with the Marines near Beirut was questioned yesterday evening in the defense minister's office. The foreign and defense minister also heard the chief of staff and the commander of the Northern Command on this matter and a summary of the investiation was sent to the Israeli Embassy in Washington after the meeting. It said that the U.S. soldiers had been mistaken, and that there was no doubt that the incident had occurred in an area under IDF control.

IDF Announcement

TA031817 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1755 GMT 3 Feb 83

["IDF Spokesman Announcement, as delivered by the Israeli Press Representative in Beirut, Ya'ir 'Amiqam" -- ITIM headline]

[Text] Beirut, 3 Feb (IDF spokesman) (ITIM) -- The commander of the IDF units in Beirut, Brigadier General Amnon, and the commanders of the U.S. Marines in Beirut agreed [sikmu] today during a joint tour of southern Beirut on the areas each party will have control over and responsibility for. This followed a confrontation that erupted between an IDF unit and a Marine officer yesterday.

In that incident, the Marine officer tried to stop three Israeli tanks on routine patrol east of the railroad tracks, which form the line separating the IDF and the Marines. The U.S. officer tried to halt the tanks and, following a brief argument with the Israeli officer commanding the three tanks, the Israelis left the place.

In a tour held for journalists at the site of the incident today, the commander of the IDF units in Beirut, General Amnon, said that the incident had been blown totally out of proportion and that in fact there was no incident at all. "I would describe it as something ranging between sad and ridiculous," he said.

He also said that the Israeli tanks were on a routine partol along the railroad tracks in an area under IDF control. When the three tanks reached a distance of about 400 metres from the science faculty in the Ar-Rayhan neighborhood of southern Beirut, a U.S. officer arrived and told the Israeli officer to halt his forces' advance. He explained to the Israeli officer that he was requesting this at the behest of the Lebanese on the university campus and added that personally he did not know where the precise line of the sectors ran. It should be noted that the university grounds are within the IDF-controlled zone, but at the request of the Lebanese Army, the Israalis left the premises and gave the university grounds to the Lebanese Army. The Lebanese then invited the Marine contingent of the multinational force to occupy Ar-Rayhan along with them.

A brief argument ensued between the U.S. officer and the Israelis, at the end of which the Israeli tanks reversed and left the area, to repeat, General Amnon remarked that the incident was not actually an incident and expressed his regret that the Americans failed to use the joint communication line they have with the Israelis, as agreed upon last Friday in the meeting between the commander of the Northern Command and the Marine commander.

Today, General Amnon met with the Marine commanders who admitted it is true that all the area stretching east of the railroad tracks is under the IDF's control, noting moreover that they have no authority to stop arms-bearing civilians in West Beirut and that in each case they alert the Lebanese soldiers, who sometimes arrive too late.

General Amnon believes that there are terrorists in West Beirut who are sometimes active. The area over which the dispute centered on Wednesday was close to West Beirut, so that it was -- according to Amnon -- relatively easy to cross into the Israeli area. He believes further incidents can be expected. "The American mandate is to prevent terrorist activity in the area, and I do not know whether they do it each time the way we understand it," General Amnon concluded in his statement.

Commander's Remarks

TA031552 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1510 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] The IDF commander in the Beirut area, Brigadier General Amnon, has said that the mandate the Marines received from the multinational force does not allow them to prevent terrorist activities. Speaking with our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal in Beirut, General Amnon said it was astonishing that the Marines are not authorized to act against armed civilians but are allowed to climb on IDF tanks with their guns drawn.

[Begin recording] [General Amnon] On Friday, it was agreed that continuous contact would be held with the Marines. To my regret, contact was not made by them during yesterday's serious incident. We knew nothing about it and we did not think we had an incident on our hands until reports began arriving in the evening from all over the world.

[Tal] Amnon, do you think that the Marines exercise the same determination and initiative regarding the otherwise, the west, to prevent terrorist infiltrations from that area, or does this work only one way?

[Amnon] I know nothing about directions. I can tell you what the Marine commander told me. He told me that, according to their mandate, they are not authorized to stop armed civilians in West Beirut although they know that armed civilians are not allowed to roam there. Hence, whenever they spot armed civilians they call the Lebanese Army, which sometimes arrives too late, to handle them. But when it comes to us and our tanks, they are apparently authorized to climb on them with guns drawn and stop the advance with their bodies; they are allowed to be in our area.

[Tal] The officer who stopped the tanks was commended in the United States this morning, so we heard. How do you see this incident, as far as we are concerned? We have seen that this force walks around with unloaded weapons.

[Amnon] I don't know how they walk around. I did not look at their magazines. I told you before: This ranges between the sad and the ridiculous. Everyone can make up his own mind. On Friday, we asked them to conduct a joint patrol. They said they had to call their headquarters and get approval. We told them to call us the moment they got the approval but so far they have not informed us of anything. Today, following yesterday's incident -- indeed about 30 minutes ago -- we conducted a joint patrol. The problems were concluded within a quarter of a second on the hill next to which we are now standing. [end recording]

Our military correspondent points out that a meeting was held today between General Amnon, the military attache, and a representative of the U.S. State Separtment in Beirut. At the end of the meeting, the Americans said they had discovered that the IDF tanks had not deviated from the area where they are allowed to patrol.

Further Report

TA031521 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] The IDF commander in Beirut has said that if the U.S. Marines and the Lebanese Army do not manage to avoid friction with the IDF, the IDF may ask [yevaqesh] them to leave their positions at Ar-Rayhan University and move elsewhere where friction would be averted.

Speaking with our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, the IDF commander said the U.S. Marine commander had told him the Marines are not authorized to stop armed civilians in West Beirut. The commander said this is astounding because the Marines are apparently authorized to climb on IDF tanks with their guns drawn and try to stop them, yet they cannot prevent terrorist activities. He added that the Americans are not using the radios and the joint frequencies, which were checked and found in good operational condition. If these had been used, the incident yesterday might have been avoided.

Our military correspondent points out that the IDF commander in Beirut, the U.S. military attaches, and a representative of the U.S. State Department conferred today at the site of yesterday's incident. The Americans admitted that the IDF tanks had not deviated from the area where they are allowed to patrol.

IDF-LEBANESE ARMY INCIDENT PREVENTED

TA031523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] UN sources have said that UN observers in Beirut have prevented an incident between IDF soldiers and the Lebanese Army. According to these sources, five IDF soldiers arrived in two civilian trucks at Lebanese Army control points near Galerie Sim'an 2 days ago and wanted to cross into the western part of the city. The Lebanese Army soldiers blocked their way and threatened to open fire but the UN observers who were on the scene separated the sides and escorted the IDF soldiers out of the city. The IDF spokesman has said he is unaware of the incident but the IDF forces in Beirut have standing orders banning them from crossing into the western part of the city.

PLAN FOR WEST BANK SETTLEMENT NOTED

TA031312 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Feb 83 p 1

[Report by Noah Zvuluni]

[Text] A plan for mass settlement activity in Judaea and Samaria, approved by the Cabinet (the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs), will be implemented before King Husayn announces his joining the peace process, the Belz Hasidim's newspaper in Jerusalem, HAMAHANE HAHAREDI, reports.

According to that weekly, it has been decided that in order to establish faits accomplis in the area before Jordan joins the peace process and in order to increase the Jewish population of the West Bank up to 80,000 people within 3 years, the civilian administration will exporpriate another 20,000 dunams of land in areas that would serve as land reserves for existing settlements and will also provide soil for additional settlements in Judaea and Samaria.

The civilian administration will also issue seizure decrees on areas where new roads, linking Samaria and Judaea to the bigger towns inside the green line, will be paved. The land slated for seizure belongs to farmers in the villages of (Bir' 'Ista) and Bi'r Zayta and some wealthy Tulkarm Arabs.

The 20,000 dunams will be allocated as follows: Some 4,000 dunams will serve the Gur Hasidim members of Agudat Yisra'el for the ultraorthodox settlement of 'Immanu'el, where 'Immanu'el-east will be established; 3,500 dunams will be transferred to the Hebron hills local council; 2,000 dunams will be given to Mize Yeriho; 1,600 dunams to Mizpe 'Adullam'; 1,000 dunams to Qrne Shomron and some 50 dunams to Giv'at Ze'ev, north of Jerusalem. In addition to this, dozens of dunams of land will be expropriated along the Jerusalem-Ma'ale Adummim road as well as in the Bethlehem area.

HEBRON AREA LAND TO BE DECLARED STATE-OWNED

TA031357 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Feb 83 p 2

[Report by Ilan Bakhar]

[Text] The Judaea and Samaria civilian administration has recently begun procedures to declare thousands of dunams of land in the southern slopes of Hebron hills to be state-owned land.

A few months ago, the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs approved a plan to develop Jewish settlements in that part of the Hebron hills, as submitted by the Jewish Agency's Land Settlement Department.

The ministerial committee's decision came in view of the fact that findings had indicated that the Jewish settlement in that area was very sparse. According to the plan, at least six new settlements will be set up there: Yaqin, Susya, Negohot, 'Otni'el, Eshkolot, and Adora.

The process of proclaiming land to be state land allows every local inhabitant to appeal the decision in 3 weeks. After that period, the proclamation becomes effective and construction work and population activity at the Jewish settlement can begin.

Hebron hills mukhtars have already expressed their objection to what they termed "depriving them of their land." They say they have already begun to collect many signatures purporting to prove either right of possession or ownership of those plots.

IDF CONFIRMS 12 BODIES FOUND IN 'AYN AL-HULWAH

TA040604 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] The IDF spokesman has confirmed that some bodies were found in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp near Sidon, but he said the matter is under the jurisdiction of the Lebanese police. The Phalangists have denied any involvement in the incident. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar has reported that the bodies of 12 refugees were found and that the murders have created tension among the area's Palestinians.

LEBANESE DRUZE WANT MEETING WITH BEGIN, EYTAN

TA040613 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Lebanese Druze notables and spiritual leaders want an urgent meeting with the prime minister and the chief of staff on the clashes between Durze and Christians in the Ash-Shuf mountains. They relayed their request through the community's leader in Israel, Shaykh Amin Tarif. He met yesterday with the commander of the Southern Command and asked that the Israeli Government influence the Phalangists to stop hostilities against their brethren in Lebanon.

MK'S URGE BEGIN TO STOP PALESTINIAN 'MASSACRE'

TA031335 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] MAPAM MK Muhammad Watad and Labor MK Hamad Khalaylah have called on the prime minister to put an end to the massacre they claim the Phalangists have been carrying out against Palestinian refugees in the Sidon area. In a cable they sent Mr Begin, the two say that they have a list of 15 Palestinians murdered by Christians in an area where the IDF is responsible for the well-being of the population.

ISRAEL SEEKING INCREASED SOUTH-AFRICAN AID

TA040738 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Feb 83 p 2

[Report by Avi Temrin]

[Text] Finance Minister Yoram Aridor is hoping to conclude negotiations on increased aid for Israel during his visit to South Africa next week, THE JERUSALEM POST learns.

Israel and South Africa signed an agreement of economic and commercial cooperation about five years ago. Israel is asking South Africa for increased credits and better trade conditions under the agreement.

In particular, Israel is seeking increased credit for both manufactured products and for coal, which it buys from South Africa. The coal is used to fuel the Hadera power station.

Israel is also asking South Africa to reduce the customes duty imposed on Israeli products. South Africa raised its customs rates some months ago, which adversely affected the sale of Israeli products there.

Israel is also proposing that the South African Government establish joint industrial ventures with Israel, and Aridor will present specific proposals.

Another item the minister will raise concerns the expansion of Israeli fishing rights in South African waters.

## ALGERIA

### YASIR 'ARAFAT, DELEGATION ARRIVE 3 FEBRUARY

LD031348 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Algiers this morning. He was met at the airport by Slimane Hoffmann, chairman of the party Foreign Relations Committee, and (Sadiq Jowachim), head of the Liberation Movements Department.

Mr 'Arafat is accompanied by 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the organization's Executive Committee, and Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Executive Committee.

In a statement Mr 'Arafat said that the Lebanese-American-Zionist negotiations are just a U.S.-Israeli attempt to blackmail the Lebanese.

Mr 'Arafat explained that he has come to Algeria to meet with Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, and Algerian officials and discuss the latest developments on the Palestinian, Arab, and international levels in the light of the Zionists' challenges.

#### Bendjedid Meets 'Arafat

LD031921 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers 3 Feb (APS) -- President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and the party's secretary general, this morning at the presidency received the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat.

This meeting was attended, on the Algerian side, by the foreign minister and member of the Political Bureau, Dr Taleb Ibrahimi; Slimane Hoffman, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the party's Central Committee, and Colonel Bin Abbas Ghuzayl, member of the Central Committee and permanent secretary of the Higher Council on Security.

On the Palestinian side it was attended by Abu Mazin, Abu as-Sa'id, and Abu al-Hawl. [Respectively Mahmud Abbas, Khalid al-Hasan, and Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid]

#### 'Arafat Departs 3 Feb

LD032134 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1935 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Excerpt] Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, left Algiers at midday today. He was seen off by Slimane Hoffman, chairman of the party Foreign Relations Committee and Sadiq (Jouachim), head of the party Liberation Movements Department.

## LIBYA

### LE MATIN REPORTS AL-QADHDHAFI INTERVIEWS

PM021511 Paris LE MATIN in French 24 Jan 83 pp 14, 15

[Excerpts from series of interviews with Libyan chief of state Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by unnamed LE MATIN journalist, NEWSWEEK's Mark Whittaker, and JEUNE AFRIQUE's Hamid Barrade in Tripoli -- date not given]

[Text] The Arab World's Deviation

[Question] The Israeli invasion of Lebanon found a divided, impotent, and uninspired Arab world. That world failed to make itself felt during the war. Nor did it awaken afterward. Is there still a difference between "hardliners" and "moderates," "progressives," and "reactionaries"?

[Answer] I understand the anger of the Arab people's masses, particularly the anger of the Lebanese people, who have suffered so much. The Lebanese have the right to tear up photographs of Al-Qadhdhafi or Hafiz al-Asad (the Syrian president -- LE MATIN note). I understand that reaction which is directed at all Arab regimes without distinction and does not spare Libya. Things cannot be different today. When the time for thought comes, people will understand that Libya's position was different from the others, that it has always opposed a cease-fire as long as an Arab territory is occupied, because it is our duty and right as Arabs to fight to the last man and to the last drop of our blood for the liberation of our land, to fight to the end to hound the occupier from Palestine. That is Libya's position.

[Question] That sometimes led people in Lebanon -- and not in reputedly "reactionary" circles -- to say that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was prepared for the Lebanese and Palestinians to fight to the last man for the cause....

[Answer] From the start of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, I called for an Arab summit to be convened urgently so that we could find a joint response. Owing to their internal situations the other Arab countries were unable to respond to my appeal. Libyans died fighting in Lebanon. The Palestinians know how many weapons we sent them and how many weapons were seized by the Israelis without even being unpacked. Libya armed the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement so that they could defend the Arab streets and Muslim streets against their enemies supported by the Israelis and Americans. But, in the final analysis, it was up to them alone whether or not they fought with our weapons. The masses will realize that one day....

I am with the masses; I am with the man in the street, with the oppressed, exploited, humiliated citizens throughout the world, with the people who have no power, arms or wealth. I am in the opposition ranks on a world scale.

Africa for the Africans

This slogan merely means that the days in which the superpowers thought they could freely plunder Africa, colonize it, and steal its wealth are over. The Western countries, Europe, and America, must realize that. But anybody who wishes to help Africa is welcome. We are the friends of those who come forward as friends and the enemies of those who show hostility. We are prepared to cooperate with France in a program from which Africa would benefit and even to establish a Franco-Libyan or Franco-Arab-Libyan policy to help Africa and ensure its recovery. What we reject is plunder and disdain.

[Question] What about Chad?

[Answer] It is not true that we are planning another intervention in Chad. In 1980 our forces entered Chad at the written request of that country's lawful government, the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] headed by Goukouni Oueddei, and in keeping with international agreements. When Goukouni asked us to withdraw our army, we did so in 10 days.

[Question] Libya still supports Goukouni....

[Answer] It is a fact that the only lawful government is the GUNT. Habre is merely a rebel minister. There are 11 Chadian factions outside the government, and they support Goukouni.

[Question] So, what if Goukouni wrote to you again to request intervention?

[Answer] He did so and we refused. I repeat that military intervention by us is very unlikely. We are not prepared to act as policemen or protectors for Chad. We therefore do not want to intervene, but we also reject intervention by any other foreign power in Chad. The whole world should realize that for Libya the protection of the southern border is a priority security requirement.

Liberation Movement or Terrorism

These two notions have nothing in common, and the confusion has been deliberately maintained by the Western media under Zionist influence to distract public attention from the peoples' legitimate struggles for their liberation, particularly the Palestinian people's struggle. It was the Zionists who labeled the PLO "terrorist" and imposed that label on the media. The United States parrots Zionist propaganda through its official channels and at the same time accuses Libya, which is supporting the peoples' liberation struggles, of supporting terrorism.

In our view, if there is an example of terrorism on an international scale, it is the United States, with its forces deployed throughout the world, its fleet in the Mediterranean, its repeated aggressions against peoples who want to liberate themselves from the imperialist hold in Latin America, in the Caribbean, and in Vietnam. We are victims of U.S. imperialism -- remember the Gulf of Sidra affair -- as the Arabs are victims of U.S.-armed Zionist terrorism.

The real terrorism today is Zionism and its machinations against the Lebanese, Syrian, and Palestinian peoples. What are the massacres perpetrated in Sabra and Shatila if not terrorism?

There is another aspect of the question -- that of the clandestine terrorist organizations such as those which exist in Germany and Italy. It is not for me to judge those movements' psychological, social, or political motives. I think it would be necessary to make a more detailed analysis of how they arose, how German society produced the Baader-Meinhof group, how Italian society was able to produce the Red Brigades. That did not happen by accident, and the factors which explain it should be sought in the structure and history of those societies. Nonetheless I completely condemn the methods used by those organizations -- the abductions, murders, and massacres.

If those movements want to bring about revolution they must act openly and wage a real opposition struggle in their respective countries. We condemn organizations which indulge in terrorism and we cannot have any relations with them. They have nothing to do with national liberation movements. The Namibian and Palestinian peoples' struggles are legitimate and just causes which we back and support.

Zionism, "Mankind's Enemy"

Zionism's plan is to destroy or dominate the world. It is written clearly in their book, they are God's chosen people and must therefore inherit the earth at the cost of destroying the other peoples, nations, and religions. Although they are Jews -- and it is known that Jews cannot convert -- some Zionists have become Christians and have infiltrated the clergy to dominate the church and destroy Christianity from within. They have done the same with Islam. From the start it was Jews converted to Islam who sparked off the big Muslim split between Shi'ites and Sunnis. That is a historically proven fact....

The Zionists specially educate young people in economic disciplines to undermine the world economy. You find Zionists everywhere in the biggest research institutes and the economics chairs in the biggest universities....

The economic crisis of the past few years, like the U.S. "black Thursday" of 1929, is the result of the proliferation of Zionists in treasury institutions, stock exchanges, oil companies, and money markets. All those sectors are dominated by Zionists. That is known and statistically proven. In modern language they are called Jews but they are Zionists and not Jews in the religious sense of the term....

Zionists change nationality to influence or direct the policy of the countries whose nationality they assume in favor of Zionism -- Kissinger for instance.... One of them may one day head the White House or the Kremlin, or take power in Bonn or Paris. That will be the beginning of the catastrophe, of the world's destruction....

A U.S. anti-Zionist revolution could save the United States from Zionism: if not it will be destroyed by it. That is Zionism's present plan, the same plan which failed before in Germany. In fact, although we utterly condemn Hitler for the massacre of the Jews, Hitler understood that plan, understood that the Zionists wanted to dominate Germany. [answer ends]

Four days after Col al-Qadhdhafi made that statement, during our final interview we asked him whether he stood by what he had said, citing his own words about Hitler. We added that, despite his introductory remarks, such statements could only be read as a justification of the holocaust. This was his second answer:

"I repeat that I am absolutely opposed to the massacres perpetrated by Hitler, opposed to any massive physical liquidation of Jewish or non-Jewish populations. I said that Hitler maintained that he had realized the danger which the Jews represented for Germany -- as the Americans will one day realize the danger which Zionism poses for the United States -- and that he had apparently decided to sacrifice the Jews before they sacrificed Germany. I totally disagree with him, but I am relating a historical fact: We strongly condemn Hitler for what he did, but he did it because he had detected this danger." [answer ends]

Zionists? Jews? Col al-Qadhdhafi's statements resembled a shortened version of the Protocol of the Elders of Zion and included all the European anti-Semitic propaganda cliches. What did he think of that?

[Answer] The Jews, like the Arabs, are the main victims of Zionism. How could an Arab be anti-Semitic? Arabs and Jews are related. We have lived together for centuries. It was Zionism which divided us. It is the mortal enemy of both of us.... I predict an alliance in the future between Arabs, Americans, and Jews to combat Zionism. The Americans will soon realize and the Jews are already discovering that Zionism sacrifices them and forces them to fight against the Arab nation against their wishes.

We support the Jewish pacifists who reject the war in Lebanon. The end of the Zionist state will mean the liberation of the Jews and Arabs.

An Islamic Revolution

Iran had fallen under U.S. domination, the country was despoiled, and the Iranian people were subjected to a frightful dictatorship. Revolution was inevitable. The people would have carried it out whether they had been Muslim or not. It was a revolution in an Islamic country that took place in Iran, but that does not mean that it is an Islamic revolution.

[Question] That is not what Khomeyni says -- he is talking about an "Islamic Republic", "Islamic laws," "Islamic punishments...."

[Answer] Events in Iran must be analyzed from a revolutionary and not an Islamic viewpoint. People have been executed because they were the revolution's enemies and not for committing sins against Islam. We are not here to judge the Iranian revolution or the soundness of its actions, but, good or bad, they cannot be attributed to Islam.

[Question] So there is no Islamic law?

[Answer] Islamic legislation, Muslim inheritance, law, and even state are erroneous terms which have nothing to do with the reality of Islam. The laws which are said to be Islamic are civilian, temporal acts, drawn up by theologians who legislate in the name of or in the shadow of Islam. They are not Islamic laws but laws like those in any country, like the French laws. There is only one book in Islam -- it is the Koran....

We do not need any law, sect, or theologian to apply Islam: We open the Koran and find everything in it. The government and laws are matters of this world. [answer ends]

The Koran is a code of morality, not a government formula, Al-Qadhdhafi said in substance, expressing the view that there are "flagrant inconsistencies between Muslim legislation and the Koran." That is a rather unorthodox remark which give rise to irritation and grumbling in some Libyan Muslim circles. The opposition is sometimes demonstrated publicly and on a massive scale, as happened recently with regard to a proposal by Al-Qadhdhafi on a law making it possible to pronounce divorce by mutual consent.

Lebanese Christians

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "You tell me that the Lebanese Christians are fighting to safeguard their identity and to avoid being drowned in a Muslim entity as a deprived minority, That is a real feeling and I understand it. But the situation now prevailing which led to the tragedies which Lebanon experienced was produced by a society which should be analyzed from a philosophical viewpoint. This problem is the result of a fundamental historical mistake made by a section of the Arabs. In my view the Christians in Lebanon and Syria are Arabs who embraced Christianity before Islam's birth. Some of them were later converted, others were not. That is the basic error which must be corrected. Arabs can only be Muslim, Jesus was a Jewish prophet who came to correct Moses' law and path. His message was intended only for the sons of Israel....

Although the Lebanese Christians are now entitled to regard themselves as a threatened minority, they must understand that the solution does not lie with the Americans or Israelis or in the formation of militias or in a religious war. The solution is to embrace Islam.

I hope that a new generation of Lebanese Christians will wake up to this shining and astonishing truth and will regain their true nationality by abandoning the religion of Jesus, which does not concern them.

Tribute to France

When it began the French Revolution was truly Jamahiriyan. After 14 July 1789, when the people stormed the Bastille and the revolution spread throughout the country and ended the monarchy, people's congresses arose spontaneously throughout France. But there was a deviation, the bourgeoisie stole power, and the excesses of the terror led the country to the brink of dictatorship. That ended with Napoleon Bonaparte and with power held by one man, but France eventually became republican, thus inaugurating the age of republics in the world.

In May 1968, when I myself was a student, I felt, even if you yourselves were not aware of it, that your movement was a return to the roots of the French Revolution. The Jamahiriyan principles are the same as those of the French students in 1968: power to the people; no democracy without People's Congresses; no representation because representation is deception; People's Committees everywhere.

Those who embody Jamahiriyan thinking will eventually come together even if they are from different regions. Even your former President Giscard d'Estaing, although a rightwinger, wrote in his book "French Democracy" that the solution was government by everybody. Those are the French Revolution's principles.

Up the "Greens"

The Jamahiriyan system is the abolition of modern politics. It destroys the organs of pseudopolitical politics. Its aim is to bring complex societies back to their simple, natural bases, to their origins, in exactly the same way as you simplify a fraction or an equation. The world of politics is a world of hypocrisy, lies, and cynicism. The person who stands by moral values in that system is regarded as naive. Nonetheless, that is our position. We want relations with the rest of the world on a moral basis and always say what we think and do. We are going to destroy the world of dictatorship and exploitation so that social life overtakes political life throughout the world. I think that is also the objective of the European pacifist, ecological, and alternative movements. It is a common starting point on which we can meet and discuss. I do not think there are any differences between the world "green movement" and the Libyan Jamahiriya, and moreover, that movement could have Libya as a base and even install its headquarters in Tripoli.

OFFICIAL NOT 'DELEGATED' TO MEET FRG MINISTER

LD032125 Tripoli JANA in English 1633 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Bonn, Rabi' Thani 19, Feb 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- The French news agency quoted a statement by the West German Foreign Ministry as saying that the West German minister of state for foreign affairs, Jurgen Mulliman, had yesterday received Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi envoy and discussed bilateral relations with him.

This news is groundless as the revolution's leader has not delegated anyone to meet any West German official. If such a meeting has taken place then it must have been concluded on a purely personal rather than an official level.

PFLP'S JIBRIL ARRIVES FOR OPPOSITION MEETING

LD031608 Tripoli JANA in English 1415 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi' Thani 19, Feb 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- The leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (General Command), Ahmad Jibril, arrived here to take part in the national gathering of forces of the opposition in the Arab world.

MOROCCO

BANGLADESH LEADER HOLDS TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

LD031739 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Rabat, Feb 3 (MAP) -- Lieutenant-General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, president of the ministers council and martial law chief administrator, was received here Wednesday by Moroccan Premier Maati Bouabid.

Talks focused on the situation in the Middle East, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and on the summit of the Non-aligned Countries Movement to be held next March in India. They were attended on the Bangladesh side by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Shamsud Doha, the minister of the local government, Mr. Mahbubur Rahman and the ambassador of Bangladesh to France and to Morocco, Mr. Abdul Momin, [titles as received] and on the Moroccan side by Mr. Mahjoubi Aherdan, minister of state for cooperation, Dr. Said Belbachir, minister of cultural affairs, Mr. Abdelhaz Tazi, secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Mohamed Tougani, scretary of state to the prime minister in charge of administrative affairs and by Mr. Karim Lamrani, director general of the Moroccan phosphates office.

Earlier, Lieutenant-General Ershad had visited the Mohammed V mausoleum where he laid a wreath at the tomb of the late King Mohammed V, father of King Hassan II-

The president of the ministers council of Bangladesh had arrived here earlier on Wednesday on a four day official visit to Morocco at the invitation of Premier Maati Bouabid.

Upon arrival, General Ershad made the following statement to the press:

"On behalf of my delegation and myself let me state how happy and delighted we all are to be in the brotherly country of Morocco. "As you know our relations date back to centuries because of the deeprooted ties based on our common religion, history and culture.

"In Bangladesh people have boundless admiration for the historic role your great country has been playing in the development of this region and in promoting the cause of peace. We have the highest esteem for His Majesty King Hassan II. The fame of the highly developed cultural heritage and the exquisite artistic abilities of this great country had reached our shores long time ago.

"We have also been noting with keen fraternal interest the far reaching developments in Morocco under the wise and dynamic guidance of His Majesty King Hassan II.

"Morocco and Bangladesh have worked in close cooperation and with great understanding in various international for a including the Organization of Islamic Conference, the Al-Quds al-Sharif Committee and the Non-aligned Movement. I look forward to the honour of meeting His Majesty King Hassan II and continue the happy relations that have grown between our two fraternal Islamic countries since the emergence of Bangladesh.

"I am looking forward to exchanging views with His Excellency Mr. Maati Bouabid and Moroccan leaders over a wide range of international, regional and bilateral subjects, particularly the west Asian problem, the establishment of a homeland for our Palestinian brothers, the recovery and return to Islamic and Arab sovereignty of Al-Quds al-Sharif and all Arab lands illegally and forcibly occupied by the Zionist State of Israel.

"We are confident that our visit will bring our two brotherly countries still closer and strengthen the solidarity of the Islamic ummah. We are very glad and happy to be here and are very grateful to His Majesty King Hassan II, the Prime Minister His Excellency Mr. Maati Bouabid, the government and the people of Morocco and to you all for according us such a warm and wonderful welcome".

Lieutenant-General Ershad who is heading an important delegation will be received on Saturday in Marrakech by King Hassan II of Morocco. He will also be the host to a dinner offered in his honor by Moroccan Premier Maati Bouabid this Thursday evening. This dinner will provide the opportunity for the two countries officials to exchange addresses.

## SUDAN

### NUMAYRI, AT-TAYYIB RECEIVE PRC DELEGATION

EA031915 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] At 1000 today, the president of the republic, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, received in his office in Friendship Hall a visiting Chinese friendship delegation led by Zhang Xiang-shan, adviser at the International Liaison Department in the PRC.

The delegation conveyed to the president greetings from the friendly Chinese people and expressed to his excellency their wishes for the complete success of the fourth national congress of the Sudanese Socialist Union, which will open at the end of this month. They also expressed their pleasure at visiting Sudan and their admiration at the development and (?modernization) they observed in the cultural sphere.

The discussion during the meeting also touched on the firm relations between the two friendly countries.

In addition, General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president of the republic, received the delegation and discussed with them the firm relations of friendship and cooperation between Sudan and the PRC.

#### PRC Delegation Leader's Remarks

JN031823 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Feb (SUNA) -- First Vice President Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib this evening received the visiting Chinese Communist Party good-will delegation. The first vice president welcomed the delegation members and touched on the firm, friendly relations between Sudan and the PRC.

The head of the PRC delegation expressed to the first vice president his pleasure at visiting Sudan and familiarizing himself with the great developments in Sudan in the economic, political, and social fields and expressed the hope that Sudan will continue its steps toward further developments.

## ETHIOPIA

### REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION

#### Received by Party Officials

EA021220 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Comrade Berhanu Baye, Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] Standing Committee and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] Executive Committee member, received in his office and held talks this afternoon with Comrade Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party, on relations between the two countries and international issues.

During the talks, Comrade Berhanu briefed Comrade Montane on the progress of the Ethiopian revolution and the activities by the broad masses to translate into deeds the resolutions of the Second COPWE Congress. Comrade Berhanu stated that the contribution by the Cuban Republic -- which has close, friendly relations with Socialist Ethiopia -- during the past 8 years of struggle alongside the Government of Ethiopia and the broad masses, had earned a proud chapter in the history of Ethiopia.

Comrade Berhanu said that the anti-imperialist stand of the two countries and their struggle for unity, justice, freedom, and equality were examples to progressive movements of the world. He expressed his strong conviction that the relations and cooperation between Cuba and Ethiopia would be further strengthened. In this regard, he said the visit by Comrade Montane to Socialist Ethiopia would contribute greatly and that Comrade Montane would be able to witness the achievements of the Ethiopian revolution and the struggle by the people of Ethiopia for economic development and the formation of the party. In turn, Comrade Montane stated that relations in the political, economic, and social fields between Cuba and Socialist Ethiopia were developing and that the joint struggle by the two countries had contributed to the strength of international progressive movements. Comrade Montane said that he had been closely following the progress of the Ethiopian revolution. He praised the resolutions of the Second COPWE Congress, which, he said, indicated the struggle being waged to establish the party of workers.

Present during the talks were: Comrade (Teka Tulu), PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Central Committee member; members of the COPWE Central Committee; and members of the Cuban delegation, headed by Comrade Montane Oropesa. Comrade Montane arrived in Addis Ababa this morning on a 1-day stopover on his way to the PDRY.

#### Statement on Departure

EA031625 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Comrade Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo, said today that he is convinced that the broad masses of Ethiopia will be triumphant in their efforts to establish a party and build the economy. Comrade Montane said this is a statement to journalists at Bole International Airport before his departure for Aden on a 4-day official visit to the PDRY. During his 1-day stay in Addis Ababa, Comrade Montane said that he discussed the political, economic, and social relations between Ethiopia and Cuba with Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia comrades and held talks on other current international issues. Comrade Montane said that although he has been following closely the progress of the Ethiopian revolution since its upsurge, the briefings he received informed him of the present stage of the revolution.

SOFIA DAILY ON 'JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT' WITH BULGARIA

For the Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO version of the 'joint announcement' released by Ethiopia and Bulgaria pertaining to the 26-30 January visit to Addis Ababa by a Bulgarian Communist Central Committee delegation, led by Central Committee Secretary Dimitur Stanishev, see the Bulgaria section of the 4 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

## UGANDA

REBELS ATTACK BUS, KILL UP TO 100 PASSENGERS

AB031225 Paris AFP in English 1208 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Kampala, Feb 3 (AFP) -- Gunmen believed to be anti-government guerrillas attacked a bus on the main highway north of Kampala, the Ugandan capital, killing a large number of passengers, a newspaper reported here today. The vernacular daily TAIFA EMPYA said as many as 100 people may have been killed in the ambush Monday at Kakarenge village in the Luwero District.

A similar attack on a bus at nearby Kalule village January 21 killed 30 people.

TAIFA EMPYA said that in the latest incident, armed rebels ran out of the brush along the highway and fired on the bus when the driver refused to stop. They continued shooting after the vehicle came to a halt. It had been traveling toward Kampala from the northwestern town of Arua.

Another newspaper, MUNNO, reported today that gunmen had killed a veterinarian and his wife in their home in Luwero District last Sunday.

GHANA

PNDC MAKES 'MAJOR CHANGES' IN GOVERNMENT

AB031837 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] In pursuance of the plans and objectives of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] to advance the national democratic revolution and to free the people from oppression, poverty, and degradation, the council has initiated major changes in government and in the public services.

The changes just released are as follows: Mr Chris Bukari Atim, PNDC member, has not been seen in government since the events of 23 November 1982. Accordingly, he has been dismissed from the council with immediate effect for desertion of post. The Nandom na [chief of Nandom] Na Polkuu Konku Chirr, has been assigned by the PNDC ministerial responsibility for defense in addition to his duties as a member of the council. He will hold the portfolio until a substantive secretary for the ministry is appointed. Mr Mowbray Elliot is chairman of the national youth organizing commission.

The PNDC announces the following ministerial changes and appointments to take effect immediately. Mr Yaw Donkor takes over as secretary for roads and highways. Wing Commander Osabukley becomes secretary for the greater Accra region. Mr Hudu Yahaya is confirmed as secretary for the northern region. Dr Don Arthur moves to the Ministry of Works and Housing from roads and highways. Major Amarkai Amarteifio retired, takes over as secretary for youth and sports. Mr Charles Annan has been appointed deputy secretary for agriculture. Major Cobbina retired, has been appointed director of agricultural monitoring and investigations unit. Mr Yaw Peprah goes to the Ministry of Transport and Communications and deputy secretary. Mr Steve Akuffo takes the post of deputy secretary at the Ministry of Works and Housing. Dr Yaw Atta-Aboagye is to act as director of medical services. Mr Anthony Kofi is the new deputy secretary for the western region. Dr P.A. Kurankyie is confirmed as managing director of the Ghana Food Distribution Corporation. Mr J.A. Musa has been appointed managing director of Social Security and National Insurance Trust, SSNIT.

The appointments of the following officers of the Ministry of Health who have been on interdiction are terminated effective from 1 January 1983: Mr Simon Nortey, limbs fitting center; Mr William Hansen, principal supply officer; Mr Robert Gyan Tackie, chief hospital secretary; Mr E. Osei-Tutu, director of pharmaceuticals; Mr Akotia, internal aduitor; Major W.A.K. Osabutey retired transport officer; Mr T.M. Kemavor, accountant; Mr E.C. Kitcher, Korle Bu Hospital accountant.

The following officers at the Ministry of Agriculture are retired from the civil service with immediate effect: Mr A.K. Foakwa, principal secretary; Mr A.B. Williams Baafoe, director general agriculture; Mr J.B. Akonai, acting director department of agriculture; Mr A.K. Ghansah, deputy director of agriculture; Mr A.B. Sallie, principal secretary; Mrs Vanderpuiye, animal husbandry; Mr K. Bosompem, deputy director animal husbandry. The post of director general of agriculture and director of agriculture are abolished forthwith.

The appointment of Mr Safo, engineer in chief PWD [Public Works Department], Ministry of Works and Housing, is terminated with immediate effect. Further changes will follow in due course.

## LIBYAN PLANES ARRIVE TO AID EVACUATION

AB032045 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Two Libyan planes today arrived in the country to help in the evacuation of stranded Ghanaian deportees from Nigeria. The exercise will continue until all Ghanaians are airlifted from Nigeria. According to the charge d'affaires of the Libyan Bureau in Accra, Mr (Omari Bouadi), the planes will begin operating tomorrow.

# LIBERIA

## DOE REQUESTS 2 MORE WEEKS FOR EXPELLEES

AB031930 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Liberian leader Commander in Chief [CIC] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe has urged President Shehu Shagari to give another 2 weeks to illegal immigrants expelled from Nigeria.

According to an executive mansion press release, the head of state also expressed the Liberian Government's grave indignation to the Government of Nigeria over the explusion. This was contained in a telegram to President Shagari last night. The Liberian leader told President Shagari that at a time when all true Africans are seeking a solution to the present crisis threatening the very foundation of the OAU, the action of his government would only serve to worsen the problem and make it difficult to attain greater continental unity.

Dr Doe referred to the expulsion as one of the most unprecedented acts of involuntary human movement in the history of Africa. Dr Doe noted that as the leader of Liberia, a country that has served as a refugee center for thousands of Africans, he could not remain silent or indifferent to the great human tragedy that is being inflicted upon fellow Africans by Nigeria, an African nation which he said should be playing an exemplary role in the continent's future. Dr Doe said the deportation of Africans in massive human waves is causing unnecessary injuries and death for dozens of men, women, and children, this due to the action of Africa's most prosperous country, Nigeria.

This move by Nigeria, Dr Doe said, would undermine the very foundation of our cherished regional organization, the ECOWAS. Dr Doe said in his words, "we are also concerned about the plight of more than a million displaced West Africans and the repercussion it could have on the millions of Nigerians living outside their own country -- many of whom are doing so illegally." The Liberian leader said if African leaders encourage a systematic expulsion as Nigeria has done, there could be an endless process of involuntary migration everywhere on the continent. Dr Doe questioned the conscience of President Shagari to carry out such a serious act against humanity. The Liberian leader noted that Nigeria, to whom most Africans look for leadership and guidance, has become almost a disappointing example. Dr Doe therefore questioned the Nigerian president's reason for describing him, Dr Doe, as an embarrassment to Africa during an interview in the November 1982 issue of the AFRICA NOW magazine. At that time Shagari said that he thought that leaders like Dr Doe who had done what he called bad acts to the embarrassment of Africa should no longer be allowed in the OAU. Refering to that statement the Liberian leader wondered if President Shagari would feel comfortable in the OAU among his colleagues whose citizens are affected by the mass deportation.

Meanwhile, the head of state has assured Nigerians and other Africans living and working in Liberia that they would not be molested or forced to leave the country as long as they remain law-abiding.

## NIGERIA

### SHAGARI REQUEST FOR OAU MEETING REPORTED

AB031715 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Excerpt] Nigeria has requested the meeting of OAU committee charged with trying to reconvene the 19th summit conference of the organization. President Shehu Shagari suggested that the meeting take place before next month's nonaligned nations summit in New Delhi, India. He made the request in a message he sent to the current OAU chairman, President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, delivered today by the Nigerian minister of external affairs, Prof Ishaya Audu. The 12-nation committee was elected last November in Tripoli, Libya, to try to resolve the differences which prevented a quorum being formed at the OAU summit meeting.

### NAN REPORTS ON STUDENT VIOLENCE IN MAIDUGURI

AB040812 Lagos NAN in English 0752 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Maiduguri, Feb 3 (NAN) -- Students of the University of Maiduguri yesterday burned 10 cars and set the registar's residence and the senior staff club on fire.

The president of the students union, Paulo Zadok, told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) today that the students' action was because the university authorities yesterday suspended him indefinitely. He said that he was suspended because he held a news conference on January 28, condemning the university for alleged non-provision of medical facilities for the institutions college of medicine.

When contacted, the register, Alhaji Dahiru Bobbo, told NAN that the university senate would meet and would issue a communique on the next line of action.

Meanwhile, anti-riot policemen have been drafted to guard some strategic places on the campus.

### University Closed 'Indefinitely'

AB041032 Lagos NAN in English 1018 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Maiduguri, Feb 4 (NAN) -- The University of Maiduguri has been closed down and all academic activities suspended indefinitely.

A statement issued by the registrar, Alhaji Dalum Bobbo, in Maiduguri yesterday said that the senate of the university took the action to stop further violence by demonstrating students.

The statement further said that both the student union executive council and its representative assembly have been dissolved, adding that the senate has set up a committee to investigate the cuases of the student action.

It should be recalled that the students of the university on Wednesday went on rampage burning 10 cars and setting some buildings on the campus on fire.

A statement issued by the president of the students union, Asaph Zadoh, later said that the students were reacting to his suspension by the institution's authorities.

## UPPER VOLTA

### INAUGURATION SPEECH BY PRIME MINISTER SANKARA

AB021244 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Speech by Prime Minister Thomas Sankara on his inauguration in Ouagadougou on 1 February 1983 -- recorded]

[Text] [Words indistinct] of international organizations, ladies, representatives of Cabinet posts, ladies and gentlemen, distinguished guests: The present brief ceremony performed to mark my installation as prime minister, head of government, first provides the opportunity for me to thank the People's Salvation Council [CSP] for the trust put in me in choosing me to assume the post in the difficult struggle which it has decided to carry out jointly with all the Upper Voltan people to resolutely set our country on the path to freedom, independence, and progress. I will also take the opportunity to thank the CSP chairman and head of state for the same trust put in me.

Mr Chairman, honorable guests, with your permission, I would like to talk particularly to the Cabinet members. Ministers, this ceremony first enables me to examine with you all, as my aides in the conduct of my new responsibilities, the major roles of our action in the government and the exigencies expected from each and everyone of us all as part of the same government aiming at the achievement of the objectives set by the CSP. For, if the CSP, which assessed all the implications of its action, decided to liquidate the autocratic and dictatorial power of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN] on the historic date of 7 November 1982, it was not prompted by selfish considerations of any of its members. It was prompted essentially by its own great awareness of the great respect due to the Upper Voltan people and their dignity. This is essentially because the CSP, along with all Upper Voltan democrats, fully upholds the people's profound aspiration to independence, and freedom. It is also essentially because with all Upper Voltan patriots, the CSP, as part and parcel of the current Upper Voltan people's movement, is determined to work toward the freeing of our country from any humiliating tutelage and from any exploitative dependence. The CSP is also determined to ensure the respect of the country's independence and sovereignty while scrupulously respecting that of other countries; to awake in the Upper Voltan people's minds the trust in their capability for changing their destiny themselves; to make Upper Volta progress on the path to progress, which precludes improvisation and charlatanism as methods of government, in order to enable the country -- as quickly as the strength and creative ability of the Upper Voltan people permit -- to feed the people, to provide them with drinking water, to clothe them, to shelter them, to educate them, and to provide them with health care. The objectives which the CSP has entrusted to the government of the republic are in line with its concerns which are -- if there's any need to recall them -- those of the people excluding all those who only think of exploiting them and who support those exploiting them. These are the concerns of the masses as expressed by their democratic organizations. It is the duty of the government to ensure henceforth an independent and sovereign policy whose cornerstone is the interests of the Upper Voltan people and the common interest of the African people. These interests are in line with nonalignment and the firm and constant support to the people struggling for their independence, sovereignty, and freedom.

The government is determined to ensure daily and practically that the CSP's power is first and foremost that of the Upper Voltan people. The government is there to serve the Upper Voltan people and not to serve itself and a few powerful people of today or yesterday.

Therefore, it is with the essential view of the interests of the people, and not those of the few selfish ones, that the government will define and implement its programs. The people love freedom. Contrary to the claim of these enemies -- and those who are determined not to understand -- the people believe that freedom does not mean anarchy. The people have a right to freedom. This freedom must not be a means for the enemies of the people to intoxicate the people and to deceive them in order to protect the interests of those who have always been exploited, repressed, despised and gagged by them. For freedom to succeed, those determined to subvert it must not succeed. The people themselves, after learning from their hard experiences, will take care of that. We must be strongly convinced that the Upper Voltan people are not only capable of knowing, deciding, and understanding what their interests are, but they are also capable of building the material foundations of their future.

In order to achieve this, they must know that it is necessary not only to have confidence in the government, but also and especially, that the government must have confidence in them. The government must have confidence in their wisdom, their foresight, their intelligence, their abilities, and their spirit of sacrifice. We must not fear the masses. We must not lock ourselves up in airconditioned offices and make decisions for them. We must not adopt the attitude of petit bourgeois without taking account of the people and their concrete living and working conditions. In a nutshell, I would like to tell you that we must all have respect for the people. We must help the people to organize themselves freely, because it is by organizing them democratically and freely that they can express themselves more efficiently, and take advantage of their experiences and their wisdom, pull their resources together and free -- in their interests and in those of the entire country -- their creative ability. The Upper Voltan people are not only a theoretical definition, they are active people. They are a nation of production and culture. They are a nation of peasants who know their problems, because they are used to them. They are a nation of artisans and workers who know very well what unemployment and exploitation are. They are a nation of artisans who see their trades dying. They are people who know that their trades have continued to be disregarded and ridiculed because of the indifferent attitude of the government. They are a nation of students denigrated by fancy words of intellectual terrorists and the curse of the obscurantist lords and repressed in order to prevent them from playing their just part in the struggles of the popular masses. The Upper Voltan nation also means those democratic organizations which respect their call to defend the interests of the popular masses as well as their legitimate aspirations. In brief, the people are a concrete entity.

It is only with their fidelity and their confidence that we can work. Our only reason for existing as a government is to serve them. To serve the people is the cornerstone of the policy of the CSP. Ladies, ministers, with such objectives, it is certainly not to a banquet among friends or to a party that the CSP has invited you by appointing you and giving you its confidence. But, it is to a gigantic task in which all the Upper Voltan people will fervently participate. The CSP wants you to take part in this task as supervisors, and as such to mobilize men and women under your direct supervision, to mobilize their zeal in order to enable them to efficiently handle their duties in this great battle for the progress of our country. A lot will be required of you.

First, you need to be of a very good character and have the moral courage to be able to stand dynamically and progressively the blows of a fraction of the people who are frankly opposed to the very concepts of the people and absolutely incapable of accepting the existence of the least democratic freedom. We know that they have started to mete out their blows which are slander, calumny, intoxication, subversion and worse vices. The courageous people of our country will benefit from all these by learning from a proverb which says that even when a hyena demonstrates sympathy for a sick she-goat, it is with a view to better devour it -- all the more when the hyena claims demagocially to join the she-goat in reflecting on the actions of the goat herd.

As I said, a lot will be expected of you. In your duty, you must give the example of courage, integrity, honesty, and demonstrate a love for a job well done. You must give the example of the respect for the people, demonstrate respect for competence, work, and the worker. Do not abandon any dossier or leave any application unanswered, because this will mean contempt for the people. You must not be associated with evils like favoritism, nepotism, and regionalism which divide the people when it comes to choosing our aides and the assessment of the workers who are under your authority. Devotion to the people only, competence, and the spirit of initiative should guide you in this field. You must know how to lead them, that is to mobilize them to be devoted to the people, to work as a team through your example and your right assessment of the efforts of each one, and through the attention you give to the legitimate concerns of each of them. You must be able to listen to your aides and to generate dynamism and enthusiasm in them, to make them participate fully in meetings, to direct these meetings correctly and to be able to analyze all the views in order to avoid a waste of precious time for yourselves as well as for the participants. You must know how to make decisions that are necessary, to implement them and to check their results in a timely manner. By your moral values, your sense of honesty, justice, and through your behavior, which should be devoid of ostentation and pride, you must respect the dignity of your duty, because, day or night in Upper Volta or elsewhere, any time and anywhere, you are the permanent heads of mission of the Upper Voltan people. Each time you have to make a decision as holders of part of the authority, you have to examine your conscience, take into consideration the interests of the Upper Voltan people. If you can do this positively, make the decision without reservation. Remember that the minister -- that is the servant -- ruins himself by thinking [words indistinct] if he knows how to win the love of his people.

Ladies and ministers, that is what I insisted on telling you as prime minister and head of the government in order to enlighten you on the main points of the policies which we have been called to implement and on the style of work which will henceforth be applied by the government for a period (?of 2 years). Being answerable to the CSP and to the Upper Voltan people and as long as confidence is given me, I commit myself as prime minister and head of the government to respect and to make this style of work respected. I will ensure the respect of the CSP policies aimed at delivering our country from a retroqrade past and neo-colonial domination and I will lead Upper Volta to independence, freedom, and progress, with the union of all the people. My inspiration will be drawn from the people. My strength will be drawn from the people. Our cohesion must be total and based on the fight against imperialism, the determination to eliminate neocolonialism, the irreversibility of our march toward a really democratic society, and our new style of nationbuilding that will bury the monopolized past. We will not tolerate anything short of that. May the confidence and the support of people continue to be with us. Long live the people of Upper Volta whom we are serving. [applause]

## MOZAMBIQUE

### FIVE FOREIGNERS TO BE TRIED FOR SABOTAGE

MB031210 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] The minister resident in Sofala Province, Lieutenant General Armando Guebuza, has said five foreign residents of the city of Beira are to be tried in connection with acts of sabotage. The five are Finlay Dion Hamilton, a British citizen, and Benjamin Fox, Joao Fernandes, (Alcino da Costa Pinto), and Antonio da Cunha Fonseca, all Portuguese. The five are suspected of belonging to a network of agents and collaborators of the South African-sponsored Quizumba bandits who carry out terrorist actions and sabotage in Mozambique. General Guebuza announced that the five would go on trial after presenting them at a rally attended by 10,000 people in Beira.

### REPORTAGE ON UN SECRETARY GENERAL'S VISIT

#### Maputo Reports Arrival

MB931217 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] The secretary general of the United Nations, Javier Perez de Cuellar, has arrived in Mozambique, the third stop of his African tour. Mr Perez de Cuellar arrived shortly before noon from Zambia and was greeted at Maputo International Airport by Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano and other leaders of the Frelimo party and the Mozambique Government. Talks on the situation in southern Africa, including the question of Namibia's independence, begin this afternoon. Mr Perez de Cuellar will stay in Mozambique until Saturday. Before the talks start, Mr Perez de Cuellar will lay a wreath at the heroes' monument in Maputo.

Meanwhile it has been announced at the United Nations that Mr Perez de Cuellar will add Botswana to the itinerary of his current tour of African nations. Mr Perez de Cuellar will go to Botswana on Sunday before going to Tanzania. The secretary general said that the visit to Botswana was important because it would mean he will have visited all of the frontline states.

#### Holds Talks With Machel

MB040650 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] We are fully aware that the Namibia problem is not a question of occupation but rather of colonialism because South Africa is there politically as well as militarily, President Samora Machel said this afternoon at the start of talks with the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The Mozambique head of state was referring to the present situation in southern Africa, which is characterized by violent acts of war carried out by South Africa against the neighboring countries.

Speaking about the visit by the UN secretary general to our country, President Samora Machel said that it must instill a new awareness in the United Nations and that it is an encouragement for the Mozambique people in the struggle that has been taking place for more than 20 years now.

Meanwhile, Javier Perez de Cuellar said that the aim of his visit is to study means of aiding developing countries in southern Africa and to exchange views on international matters.

Banquet Speeches

MB040710 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Last night President Samora Machel gave a banquet in honor of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is making an official visit to our country.

Speaking on the occasion, the Mozambique leader analyzed the southern African situation, in particular the destabilizing campaign being waged by South Africa's racist regime against our country and other independent peoples in the region. The Mozambique head of state said that the Pretoria regime is a colonialist in Namibia, an expansionist in Angola, a belligerent against the states of the region, and a racist among its own people.

Samora Machel stressed that the Pretoria regime is the cause of tension and the state of war that have been imposed upon our peoples. He said that the minority in power in South Africa feels entitled to intervene militarily in all states south of the Sahara in a true declaration of war against independent Africa. The apartheid regime attacks us because we are really independent and because it knows that our people stand firmly against colonialism, neocolonialism, humiliation, and racial discrimination, the Mozambique head of state said.

Referring to this matter, Javier Perez de Cuellar said that the Pretoria regime's hostile acts, which are designed to disrupt means of communication, to damage public installations, and to weaken the economies of Mozambique and other neighboring countries, must come to an end. The UN secretary general pointed out that apart from the losses incurred, such acts of aggression are a threat to the possibility of establishing international peace and a stable order in this region. Perez de Cuellar said that in today's independent world there is no room in our societies for racial doctrines such as apartheid.

Commenting on the request made by our government for international aid, Perez de Cuellar said that it has been well received. He said that more emergency aid will arrive in Mozambique without delay. The UN secretary general has pledged his support to our country's request designed to overcome the drought situation.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### PIK BOTHA MISTRUSTS ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE

MB031755 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] There can only be peace in southern Africa if all the countries on the subcontinent refuse to allow their territory to be used as bases for attacks on each other. This statement was made during the no confidence debate in Parliament this afternoon by the minister of foreign affairs and information, Mr Pik Botha. He said he had told Angola and Mozambique that he mistrusted them and their motives because he believed they were talking of peace only because they were in trouble. He had told them that their motives were ruled by the Soviet Union.

As far as the use of a country's territory for attacks on a neighbor was concerned, Mr Botha posed the question of how one could make peace with a neighbor who sought your destruction.

Referring to South-West Africa, Mr Botha stressed that there was no military solution. The people of the territory would have to find a political solution. South Africa had undertaken not to interfere with the internal political processes. The territory had multiplicity of ethnic groups, and there had been a proliferation of political parties to the extent where representatives of the western contact group were shying away from direct negotiations within the territory.

MALAN ON POSSIBLE SUPPORT FOR ANTICOMMUNIST MOVEMENTS

MB031759 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] South Africa may have to resort to supporting anticommunist movements in other states should neighboring countries not heed the call for the signing of nonaggression treaties. The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, said during the no confidence debate in Parliament this afternoon that the government would resort to any method to combat communism even should it necessitate supporting the Mozambique resistance movement and the Angola UNITA resistance movement against SWAPO and the ANC.

General Malan asked whether the government should merely sit back with folded hands and continue to warn countries at diplomatic level while the ANC continued its sabotage from Lesotho and Mozambique. He said the ANC aimed at overthrowing the present constitutional dispensation and replacing it with force with a Marxist government.

Referring to the abortive coup attempt in the Seychelles, General Malan said it was on record that the government and the defense force had not been aware of the planned coup and, had it desired one, it could have made use of the best defense force in Africa to finish off the matters in a trice.

ZAMBIA

REPORTAGE ON UN SECRETARY GENERAL'S VISIT

Arrives in Lusaka

AB011901 Paris AFP in French 1712 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Lusaka, 1 Feb (AFP) -- UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived on Tuesday in Lusaka from Luanda, Angola, for a 3-day visit to Zambia. He is leading a delegation including notably Marti Ahtissari, the UN special representative for Namibia.

He stated on arrival at Lusaka International Airport that he was not pleased with the slow pace of the negotiations for Namibian independence. He also reiterated that the Namibian independence issue must not be linked with the presence of the Cuban troops in Angola.

Mr Perez de Cuellar's official talks with Zambian head of state Kenneth Kuanda will begin on Wednesday and are expected to touch on the Namibian independence issue and on South Africa's raids on Angola.

The UN secretary general is also expected to hold talks with SWAPO and ANC officials.

The UN delegation will leave Zambia on Thursday for Mozambique.

Speaks at Namibia Institute

MB020810 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar appealed for increased assistance to the institute for Namibia and reiterated the world body's support for the territory's independence struggle. Speaking after presenting diplomas to 62 graduating Namibian students at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall, Dr Perez de Cuellar declared that there is no doubt that the people of Namibia will win their struggle.

He said it is essential that Namibia gain independence, because this will not only liberate its people but help bring much needed peace to southern Africa. It was in this light that he was glad that students at the institute were receiving the training that would help them man public institutions in an independent Namibia.

## ZIMBABWE

### DEFENSE MINISTER PLEDGES TO ELIMINATE DISSIDENTS

MB031848 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] The minister of state in the prime minister's office responsible for defense, Comrade Sekeremayi, has described the dissident problem as the manifestation of an abortive plan masterminded by some Zimbabwe African People's Union leaders to topple the government. The minister told the House of Assembly that dissidents are former Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army members who are sustained by the ZAPU infrastructure, and it is therefore futile for ZAPU to deny any association with the dissidents.

Comrade Sekeremayi listed six incidents in which dissidents either killed people or destroyed property. He warned that security forces will eliminate dissidents wherever they may be in the country. However, Comrade Sekeremayi stressed that commanders of the Army have been instructed to ensure that those under their command act correctly.

He therefore dismissed claims by the leader of ZAPU, Mr Joshua Nkomo, that some people have been killed by members of the security forces. He described such claims as an attempt to discredit the Army against the civilian population. He warned those who continued supporting the dissidents that the law will deal with them. Comrade Sekeremayi also warned any political party which takes up arms in an attempt to remove the government that it will be crushed.

Comrade Sekeremayi's statement to the house was in reply and in addition to points raised by members of Parliament on a motion calling on the house to denounce the leadership of the government in its attempt to undermine the authority of the Government of Zimbabwe [as heard].